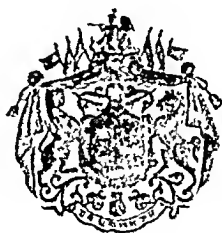


REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
JAIPUR STATE

FOR
1934-35
[S. 1991]



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Administration Report of the Jaipur State

FOR

1934-35, (Sambat 1991).

(from 1st September, 1934, to 31st August 1935)

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Brief History of the
Jaipur Ruling
Family.

The Rulers of Jaipur, who are Kachhwaha Rajputs, claim descent from Kush, one of the two sons of Rama. They are Surya Vanshi, *i.e.* of the Solar Dynasty, and the Sun is the chief object of their worship. An annual festival in honour of the Sun, called Bhanu Saptmi, is held by the Raj in the month of Magh (January-February). The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kachhwaha clan to which clan belong, amongst others, the Maharajas of Kashmir and Alwar. The Kachhwahas first ruled in Ayodhia, the modern Oudh. Thence they migrated towards the south to Rohtas, and ruled over the country round about the river Sone for many centuries. Subsequently they came to Narwar and Gwalior and eventually established a Kingdom, in what is now Jaipur territory, with their capital at Dausa. Thereafter, subduing the Minas, who originally occupied the country called Dhundar, and dispossessing them of many important strongholds such as Kho, Mach, Jamwa-Ramgarh and Amber, they made Amber their Capital. In A. D. 1728, Maharaja Jai Singh II founded the present city of Jaipur. Of the Kachhwaha Kings, the most prominent were Pajwan, Dulah Rai, Koontal, Pirthi Raj—who was the founder of the twelve present Kotries—Maharaja Man Singh, Maharaja Jai Singh I and II, Maharaja Madho Singh I, and Maharaja Ram Singh. Many of them were famous warriors and enjoyed great favour at the Imperial Court of Delhi. They rendered notable services to the Moghul Emperors, from whom they received grants of Parganas and titles.

2. Maharaja Man Singh was one of the bravest Rulers and the greatest General of his time. His conquests were many and included the Deccan, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Kabul. He was appointed Mansabdar Haft Hazari, Captain of 7,000 horses, by the then Moghul Emperor—a rare distinction and honour in those times. Maharaja Jai Singh I, received the title of 'Mirza Raja' and 'Rajadhiraja,' and Maharaja Jai Singh II, the title of 'Sawai' from the Delhi Court. To Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh posterity has much cause for gratitude. Apart from the singular foresight which he displayed in the admirable design of the great capital that bears his name, he has left his mark in history as a distinguished patron of astronomy: he founded several observatories in different places, the largest and most important of them being at Jaipur. Maharaja Jagat Singh was the first Ruler of Jaipur to conclude a treaty with the British Government: this event took place in A. D. 1803. Maharaja Ram Singh rendered loyal services to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 and received the grant of Pargana Kot Qasim in recognition of the assistance which he gave. He was a very enlightened Ruler and he greatly improved the administration and established many institutions for the benefit of his subjects. He was succeeded by His Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singhji. Maharaja Madho Singhji visited England in 1902 to attend the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty, the King-Emperor Edward VII. He founded the Indian Peoples' Famine Fund and rendered loyal assistance to the British Government in men and money during the Great War of 1914-1919. The titles of G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., and G. B. E., were bestowed on him, and he held the rank of Lieutenant-General in the British Army. Maharaja Madho Singhji died on the 7th September 1922, and was succeeded by the present Maharaja.

3. A Genealogical Table of the Ruling Family of Jaipur and a list of the Maharajas will be found in Appendices I and II.

4. The Jaipur State is situated in the North-East of Rajputana, lying between 25° 41' and 28° 34' North Latitude and between 74° 41' and 77° 15' East Longitude. The State covers an

Situation and Area.

area of 16,682 square miles. Its extreme length from North to South is 196 miles and its extreme width 140 miles. It is bounded on the North by Bikaner, Loharu and Patiala; on the South by Udaipur, Bundi, Tonk, Kotah and Gwalior; on the East by Karauli, Bharatpur and Alwar and on the West by Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kishangarh and the British district of Ajmer-Merwara. The detached district of Kot Qasim adjoins the Rewari Tahsil of Gurgaon district and the State of Nabha.

Physical Features.

5. With the exception of Shekhawati, which is, to a great extent, a sandy desert tract, the country is, for the most part, level and fertile, though its surface is crossed and diversified by groups and ranges of hills and numerous isolated peaks. The central portion of the State consists of an elevated table-land from 1,400 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. The highest point in the Jaipur State is Raghunathgarh (3,450 feet above sea level) in Shekhawati. The principal river of Jaipur is the Banas, which flows for about 110 miles through the State or along its borders; a second river of note is the Banganga, which, for about 90 miles, traverses Jaipur territory, first in a south-easterly direction and then almost due east. The only natural lake of importance is the Salt Lake of Sambhar, which is the joint property of the Jaipur and Jodhpur Darbars. The State possesses considerable wealth in minerals, such as copper, lead, nickel, cobalt, iron, mica, steatite and garnets. In addition to the usual small game, tigers, panthers, hyenas, sambhar, pig and black bear abound in the jungles of Sawai Madhopur and Ramgarh. The total area covered by forests is 361 square miles or 2.16 per cent of the total area of the State. The supply of sub-soil water is fair in many districts and limited in others.

Climate.

6. The climate is dry and healthy. The mean temperature during the year under report was 75.8°F. varying from 56.3°F. in January, 1935, to 93.0°F. in June, 1935, departure from normal during the two months being 4.1°F. and 1.5°F. respectively. The maximum temperature recorded at Jaipur was 112.6°F. on the 28th May, 1935, and the minimum 31.0°F. on the 19th January, 1935, the corresponding figures for 1933-34 being 114.0°F. on the 14th June, 1934, and 31.0°F. on the 22nd January, 1934.

Rainfall.

7. The normal rainfall at Jaipur is about 24 inches, of which about 19 inches are received during the months of July, August and September. The total rainfall recorded at Jaipur during the year 1934-35 was 23.11 inches or about an inch below normal, as compared with 32.21 inches in the preceding year. 18.83 inches of rain was received during the months of July, August, and September of the year under report. The average rainfall throughout the State in 1934-35 was 26 inches 13 cents.

Prevailing Diseases.

8. The Capital was free from plague during the year 1934-35. 212 cases of plague, with 132 deaths, occurred in 13 villages in the Tehsils of Chaksu, Newai and Bonli. Cholera accounted for 17 deaths in Jaipur City. Smallpox accounted for 529 deaths in the City of Jaipur and 19 deaths in the districts.

Season and Crops.

9. There was excessive rainfall in some parts of the State and the Shialu (Kharif) crop was partially damaged. On account of this excess of rainfall, some areas remained submerged under water, and this, to a certain extent, restricted Rabi sowings. Agricultural prices, though somewhat better than before, did not, in any way, tend towards any substantial amelioration of the agriculturist's condition. Land revenue remissions amounting to Rs. 2,98,317/3/6, in respect of Khalsa villages paying cash rents, were granted.

Population vide Appendix III.

10. The total population of the State according to the Census of 1931 was 26,31,775 (13,87,067 males and 12,44,708 females) as compared with 23,38,802 in 1921; that is to say the population of the State has increased by 12.5 per cent during the past decade. The population of the Jaipur State is larger than that of any other State in Rajputana and Jaipur occupies the fifth place in point of population amongst all the States of India. Of the total population, 23,82,219 or 90.52 per cent are Hindus, 2,14,581 or 8.15 per cent Mohammedans, 29,492 or 1.12 per cent Jains, and 5,483 or 0.21 per cent profess other religions. The average density of population is about 158 persons to the square mile.

Important towns and villages.

11. The number of towns and villages is 6,412, the principal city being Jaipur, with a population of 1,44,179, and the principal towns, Sikar, Fatehpur, Nawalgarh, Jhunjhunu, Ramgarh, Lachmangarh and Hindaun with population of 26,297, 19,505, 16,902, 14,272, 13,073, 12,839 and 10,825 respectively. For administrative purposes the State is divided into 11 Nizamats or districts and 29 Tehsils or Revenue Sub-divisions.

12. Among the subordinate Thikanas of the Jaipur State, Chomu, Samode, Khandela, Sikar, Khetri, Uniara, Diggi, Achrole, Manoharpur and Jhalai deserve particular mention. Sikar is the richest Thikana and at the same time the largest in area.

Some Important
Thikanas of Jaipur.

13. Jaipur, the capital of the State, is the largest city in Rajputana. It is served by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and is situated 699 miles to the north-east of Bombay and 191 miles to the south-west of Delhi. It was founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II in A. D. 1728 and is remarkable for the regularity and width of its principal streets and the symmetry of its buildings. The city is yearly visited by a large number of tourists, and among the many places of interest may be mentioned the Armoury and Library in the City Palace; the Observatory, one of the most interesting antiquities of the State; the Historic Palace of Amber, the Ancient Capital of the State; the Ram Niwas and Zoological Gardens; the Albert Hall and Museum; the School of Arts; the Alligator Tank or Talkatora; and the Galta, a place of holy pilgrimage for the Hindus. The city is provided with electric light and an up-to-date system of water supply. The new Water Works have cost nearly forty-three lakhs of rupees (including consequential drainage) and were opened by His Excellency Lord Irwin on the 13th of March, 1931. The city is well supplied with Medical Institutions the most important of these is the Mayo Hospital, which is well equipped and organised in every way and enjoys a high reputation in Rajputana. As mentioned elsewhere in the report, a new General Hospital, to be named the "Lady Willingdon Hospital," is under construction. The State Zenana Hospital, which has been designed for eventual expansion to 160 beds, was declared open by Her Highness the Senior Maharani Sahiba on the 13th of April, 1931. Of the Educational Institutions, the Maharaja's College, which is a first grade college teaching up to the M.A. Standard, the Sanskrit College and the Girls' School may be mentioned. Dyeing, carving in marble, enamelling in gold, pottery, jewellery and brass work are the local industries, while the Central Jail is well-known for its durries and carpets.

Jaipur City.

14. There are some 500 miles of Railway within the State limits, including 180 miles owned by the State; and there are some 499 miles of metalled, and 237 miles of unmetalled roads*.

Means of
Communication.
*Vide Ap. XXXVI.
Postal System.

15. The State has its own Postal Department and issues its own stamps, the total number of Raj Post Offices at the close of the year under report being 115. In addition to the Raj Post Offices, there are 77 Imperial Post Offices.

16. There are no Raj Telegraph Offices but there are 24 Government Telegraph Offices in the State. Jaipur is connected to the General Trunk Telephone System; there are already nearly two hundred telephone connections in Jaipur City.

Telegraph and
Telephone.

17. The State has a coinage of its own called 'Jharshahi,' the coins struck being the Gold Mohur, which contains about 10½ Mashas of pure gold and is sold at present for about Rs. 31-11-3 (British coin) and, though not legal tender, circulates freely throughout Rajputana and, to a limited extent, in other parts of India; the Jharshahi Rupee weighs about 174.73 grains, its present market value being slightly higher than that of a British Indian Rupee; and small silver and copper pieces.

Currency.

18. The Jaipur seer weighs Rs. 88 Jharshahi or Rs. 86 Kaldar and the Jaipur Yard measures 36½ inches.

Weights and
Measures...

19. Jaipur local time does not coincide with Standard Time, the latter being in advance of the former. The maximum and minimum variations are respectively 41½ minutes in February and 10½ minutes in November.

Local time.

20. The State Official year begins on the 1st of September, and ends on the 31st of August.

Official year.

21. The total receipts for the year 1934-35 were Rs. 1,29,13,694, including interest on investments, as compared with Rs. 1,28,12,746 in 1933-34. The total expenditure charged to revenue during the year under report was Rs. 1,21,58,942 as against Rs. 1,12,42,949 in 1933-34.

Annual Revenue
and Expenditure.

22. The State pays to the British Government a tribute of Rs. 4 lakhs per annum.

Tribute to
Government.

23. Captain His Highness Sarmad-i-Rajahai Hindustan, Raj Rajendra Sri Maharaja Dhiraja Sir Sawai Man Singhji Bahadur II, G. C. I. E., who is the fortieth Ruler of the Jaipur State, was born on the 21st of August, 1911, and is now in his twenty-fourth year. He is the second son of Thakur Sawai Singh of Isarda. The Isarda family, from which His late Highness

H. H. the Maharaja
Saheb Bahadur.

Maharaja Madho Singhji was also adopted, belongs to the Rajawat sept of the Kachhwaha clan of Rajputs. Maharaja Man Singhji was adopted by His late Highness Maharaja Madho Singhji on the 24th of March, 1921, and ascended the Gaddi on the 7th of September, 1922.

24. During His Highness' minority, the administration of the State was carried on by a Council. After studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and passing the Diploma Examination of the Chief's College, His Highness proceeded to England in July, 1929, to undergo a course of training at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. On his return to Jaipur in October, 1930, he was given a practical insight into the working of the administration, and was invested with full ruling powers by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 14th March, 1931. His Highness was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army on the 25th April, 1931, and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on the 1st January, 1934. His Highness was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the 3rd of June 1935. His Highness was married to the sister of H. H. Maharaja Sir Umed Singhji Bahadur of Jodhpur on the 30th January, 1924. He contracted a second marriage with the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sumner Singhji of Jodhpur on the 24th April, 1932. By the first marriage he has a daughter, and a son and heir, born, respectively, on the 13th June, 1929 and the 22nd October, 1931. By the second marriage, he has a son born in England on the 5th May, 1933.

Dynastic Salute.

25. The Maharaja of Jaipur has a dynastic Salute of seventeen guns and a local salute of nineteen guns.

His Highness' movements.

26. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur paid a visit to Delhi from the 22nd to the 24th January, 1935, to attend the meeting of the Chamber of Princes and again from the 30th January to the 2nd February, 1935, when he stayed with His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness visited Jamnagar from the 9th to the 13th March, 1935, to join the wedding of His Highness the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar. His Highness left Jaipur for Bombay *en route* to England on the 8th May, 1935.

His Highness' Public Engagements.

27. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, who is the Colonel of the Unit, took part in the ceremony of the Presentation of Colours to the Sawai Man Guards, which was held at the Amber Palace on the 1st of September 1934 and was the first ceremony of its kind in Jaipur. The ceremony was also witnessed by His Highness the Maharaja of Panna and H. H. the Rajah of Narsingharh.

28. On the 28th February 1935, His Highness laid the foundation-stone of the new barracks for the Sawai Man Guards.

29. On the 7th March 1935, His Highness attended the ceremony of placing of the pinnacles on the Cenotaph of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singhji Bahadur of blessed memory.

30. On the 2nd of May 1935, His Highness performed the Opening Ceremony of the new "Man Prakash Talkies," Jaipur.

31. His Highness personally took part in the Military Tattoo which was held in the Chaugan at Jaipur on the 29th and 30th of April and the 1st, 3rd and 6th of May 1935 in connection with the Silver Jubilee of His Imperial Majesty King George the Fifth (vide paragraph 36 infra).

NOTABLE EVENTS.

Silver Jubilee of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.

32. The outstanding event of the year was the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Accession to the Throne of His Imperial Majesty King George the Fifth. This happy and memorable event was celebrated in a most befitting manner. An official Committee, composed of Lt.-Col. Sir H. Beauchamp St. John, K. C. I. E., C. B. E., (Vice-President, Council of State) as President, and Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, M.A., (Finance Member) and Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol, (Home Member) as Members, with Thakur Chandrapal Singh, M.A., (Secretary, Council of State) as Secretary, was formed to make necessary arrangements for the celebration in the Jaipur State of His Majesty's "Silver Jubilee."

33. A non-official Committee, under the Chairmanship of Thakur Kushal Singh of Geejgarh, with Mr. Altaf Ahmad Kherie, (Assistant to the Home Member, Council of State) as its Secretary, was formed with a view to raise subscriptions in the State towards the "Silver

Jubilee Fund." The Jaipur Darbar contributed Rupees fifty thousand towards the "Silver Jubilee Fund;" and the total amount of contributions realized in the State amounted to the substantial sum of Rs. 1,66,210-3-3.

34. The 6th and 7th of May, 1935, were declared as public holidays throughout the State and a Salute of 101 guns was fired from the Nahargarh Fort at Jaipur at Sunrise on the 6th May. The principal State buildings were electrically illuminated (the Jagirdars and the general public also illuminated their houses) and prayers were held in all places of worship. The poor were fed, and school children and college boys etc. were entertained to a treat at State expense. On the 6th May, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur held a Public Darbar at which he delivered the following speech :—

HIS HIGHNESS' SPEECH

"SARDARS & OFFICIALS,

The Durbar today is held to celebrate one of the happiest and most auspicious occasions in the history of the great British Empire to which we, as an integral part have the honour to belong. Twenty-five years ago today His Imperial Majesty King George V ascended the Throne and it is to commemorate this, the Silver Jubilee of his eventful and most successful reign, that his loyal subjects throughout the Empire are united today to render homage to their *Sovereign* and to re-affirm their heartfelt loyalty and devotion to their *King* whose wise and kindly rule and the inspiration of whose personal example, have guided them throughout one of the most difficult and epoch-making periods in the history of the world, to the secure and peaceful position which they enjoy today.

The House of Jaipur has never been behindhand in loyalty to the Throne and it gave me great pleasure this morning to send to His Majesty the following message conveying on behalf of myself and my people an expression of the traditional sentiments that have always governed our relations with the paramount power.

"Please convey to His Imperial Majesty both on behalf of myself and the nobles and people of Jaipur an expression of our heartfelt devotion and loyalty to his person and throne and our sincere and respectful congratulations and feelings of profound happiness on the most auspicious occasion of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee and our earnest prayer for his long life and reign."

You are all aware that in order to mark this great occasion, His Majesty has been pleased to approve of a proposal to raise in India a fund, to be called the Silver Jubilee Fund, and it is typical of His Majesty's attitude towards his people that he has expressed the desire that the proceeds of this fund shall be devoted to the alleviation of the sick and suffering throughout India.

The Committee of the Central Fund which was established at Delhi under the auspices of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon and to which the contributions from Jaipur have been remitted, have recently announced that in pursuance of His Majesty's wishes not less than 70 per cent of the amounts collected from every Indian State or Province will automatically devolve to the source of origin for expenditure within its own borders.

The balance remaining with the Central authorities will be utilized to expand the sphere of the activities of such well-known institutions of an All-India nature as the Indian Red Cross Society, St. John's Ambulance, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and the Indian Soldiers' Benevolent Fund.

It is a matter of great gratification to me to be able to announce that the contributions realised in my State up to the present time amount to the substantial sum of Rs. 1,46,933 which means that the actual sum primarily available for expenditure for the direct benefit of the people of Jaipur will be approximately Rs. 1,02,853.

After careful consideration and consultation with my officers as to the best means of utilising this money in fulfilment of His Majesty's wishes, I have finally approved of the proposal to devote the sum to the construction of a Solarium. This Building which with His Excellency the Viceroy's permission will be called "The Silver Jubilee Solarium", will satisfy the acute and long-felt want in Jaipur of an institution where cases of Tuberculosis which have already been treated up to the quiescent stage can be sent for a period of convalescence.

The Solarium will consist of a simple central administration block and a series of separate pavilions, each of which will provide accommodation both for the patient and for his family and will be situated at a convenient distance from Jaipur.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to thank all those who have responded so nobly to the appeal for funds and whose donations, both great and small, have enabled Jaipur to show such excellent results.

I must also express my appreciation of the unsparing work done by all those upon whom the organization of the fund devolved. It is due to their indefatigable efforts that so handsome a sum has been raised, and whilst it would be invidious, in view of the uniform excellence of their work to make any distinctions, I feel that I must make an exception in the case of Thakur Kushal Singh of Geejgarh, who, as Chairman of the Committee for the collection of funds, has been the inspiration and mainspring of that body.

In honour of this historic occasion which should be one of general goodwill and clemency I hereby announce that all outstanding fines and process fees due to the Durbar from the agricultural classes of the *Kbalsa* villages are to be remitted.

In order to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the Throne, His Majesty has decided to institute a Medal which is to be known as the King's Silver Jubilee Medal and which is to be presented as a personal souvenir in recognition of distinguished and loyal public services during his reign. In accordance with the general scheme of allotment throughout India, my State has received 19 Medals for distribution amongst my Nobles and Officials and 46 amongst the Jaipur State Forces. I therefore have great pleasure now in presenting on behalf of His Imperial Majesty these Medals to those who have been selected to receive this honour."

35. A State Banquet was held at the Ram Bagh Palace on the 6th May, 1935.

36. A Military Tattoo was held in the Chaugan at Jaipur on the 29th and 30th of April, and the 1st, 3rd and 6th of May, 1935, and was a great success; and several dramatic and cinema performances were arranged and a "Lucky Bag" was organized, the proceeds of all of which went to the "Silver Jubilee Fund."

King-Emperor's Birthday.

37. The Birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, which fell on the 3rd of June, 1935, was celebrated in the usual manner, the day being observed as a public holiday and a Royal Salute of 31 guns being fired.

Visits of Ruling Princes and Notables.

38. The following Ruling Princes and Notables visited Jaipur during the year under review :—

RULING PRINCES.

- (1) His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur—in October 1934.
- (2) His Highness the Maharaja of Indore—in February 1935.
- (3) His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur—in November 1934 and again in April 1935.
- (4) His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur—in December 1934.
- (5) His Highness the Maharaja of Panna—in September 1934 and again in March 1935.
- (6) His Highness the Raja of Narsingharh—in September 1934.

NOTABLES.

- (7) His Majesty King George of Greece—in February 1935.
- (8) Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and the Earl of Athlone—in March 1935.
- (9) Her Royal Highness Princess Katherine of Greece—in March 1935.
- (10) Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda—in February 1935.
- (11) Her Highness the Maharani of Indore—in February 1935.
- (12) Her Highness the Maharani of Cooh Behar—in October 1934 and again in February 1935.
- (13) Her Highness the Maharani of Panna—in March 1935.

Visits of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

39. The Hon'ble Lt.-Colonel G. D. Ogilvie, C. S. I., C. I. E., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana arrived in Jaipur on the 25th February, 1935 and stayed till the 1st of March, 1935.

40. The Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and the annual festivals were observed in the customary manner. His Highness took part in the following :—

His Highness' Birthday and Festivals.

- | | | |
|--|---------|----------------------------|
| (1) His Highness' Birthday | .. .. . | on the 6th September 1934. |
| (2) Balidan of Maha Ashtami | .. .. . | on the 15th October 1934. |
| (3) Nau-Ghoron-ki-Pooja | .. .. . | on the 16th October 1934. |
| (4) Vijai Dashmi (Dasehra) | .. .. . | on the 17th October 1934. |
| (5) Sawari Shalak (Review of the State Forces) | | on the 18th October 1934. |
| (6) Sard Purnima | .. .. . | on the 22nd October 1934. |
| (7) Deepmalika | .. .. . | on the 6th November 1934. |
| (8) Holi | .. .. . | on the 19th March 1935. |
| (9) Gangore | .. .. . | on the 17th April 1935. |

41 Darbars were held on the occasions of the festivals mentioned at serial numbers (1) (4), (6) (7), (8) & (9).

Darbars.

42. Major (now Lt.-Colonel) L. E. Barton, I. A. continued to hold charge of the Jaipur Residency during the year under review.

The British Representative.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Council of State.

43. The administration of the State is conducted by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, with the assistance of a Council, which is called the "Council of State" or "Mahakma Khas."

Personnel of the Council of State.

44. The personnel of the Council at the close of the year 1934-35 was as follows :—

President and Member-in-Charge of the Reserved Departments	.. .. .	His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.
Vice-President	.. .. .	Lt.-Col. Sir H. Beauchamp St. John, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Education Member	.. .. .	Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh of Jobner.
Finance & Public Works Member	.. .. .	Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, M.A.
Judicial Member	.. .. .	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpayi, C.I.E.
Home Member	.. .. .	Thakur Hari Singh of Achtole.
Revenue Member	.. .. .	The Hon'ble Nawab Khan Bahadur Chowdhry Mohammad Din.

Sigha Member.

45. Lt.-Col. Rai Bahadur Thakur Devi Singh of Chitora continued to act as Sigha Member in the Revenue Department.

Distribution of work.

46. The following changes in the allotment of work between Members of the Council took place during the year under review :—

<u>Transferred</u>			
<u>Subject</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Date</u>
(1) Vakalats	Home Member	His Highness' Reserved Departments	1st October 1934.
(2) Mines and Quarries	Revenue Member	Finance Member	1st October 1934.
(3) Sambhar Shamlat	Revenue Member	Education Member	1st March 1935.

47. The arrangement of Portfolios and the distribution of work at the close of the year 1934-35 will be found in Appendix IV.

Committee of Sardars.

48. There was no change during the year under report in the constitution of the Consultative Committee of Sardars, whose function is to advise the Council of State in such matters relating to the rights and privileges of the Sardars as are referred to them by the Council. The personnel of the Committee at the end of the year was, as in the preceding year, as follows :—

- (i) Thakur Sangram Singh of Diggi.
- (ii) Rao Partap Singh of Manoharpur.
- (iii) Thakur Hari Singh of Achrole.
- (iv) Thakur Bahadur Singh Ranawat of Karansar.

49. In addition to the Committee of Sardars, there is a Legislative Committee whose functions are to make such recommendations, in regard to the amendment of, or addition to, the existing laws of the State as may appear necessary, and to record an opinion on any legislative measure which is referred to the Committee by the Darbar. The personnel of this Committee at the end of the year 1934-35 was as follows :—

**Legislative
Committee.**

Chairman	..	..	Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, M.A.
Members	..	..	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpayi, C.I.E.
			The Hon'ble Nawab Khan Bahadur Chowdhry Mohammad Din.
			Rawal Sangram Singh of Samode.
			Munshi Kanwar Lal Bapna, B.A., LL.B.
			Seth Sheo Prasad Khetan.

50. The Wills's Enquiry Committee (a reference to which was made in paragraphs 54-57 of the Administration Report for 1933-34) gave a hearing to the Thikanedars of Panchpana Singhana (including Khetri) Sikar, Khandela, Patan and Uniara, and submitted its report in March 1935. This report was still under His Highness' consideration at the close of the year under review.

**Inquiry regarding
status of certain
Thikanedars.**

51. The Special Enquiry Office was closed on the 30th April 1935.

CHAPTER III.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

LAND REVENUE.

Revenue
Divisions.

52. For purposes of Land Revenue Administration, the State is divided into two divisions, each under a Dewan, who works under the direct control of the Revenue Member of the Council. Each division is composed of Nizamats under the charge of Nazims and the Nizamats are sub-divided into Tahsils in charge of Tahsildars.

53. There are 11 Nizamats with 29 Tahsil as detailed below :—

EASTERN DIVISION

<u>Nizamats.</u>						<u>Tahsils.</u>
Dausa	..	..	..	..	..	Dausa. Baswa. Sikrai. Lalsot.
Hindaun	..	..	..	..	..	Hindaun. Ghonsla. Toda Bhim. Mahwa.
Gangapur	..	..	..	..	..	Gangapur. Wazirpur. Bamanwas. Nadoti.
Sawai Madhopur	..	..	..	..	..	Sawai Madhopur. Khandar. Bonli. Malarna-Dungar.
Kot Kasim	..	..	..	..	..	(No Tahsil).

WESTERN DIVISION

Sawai Jaipur	..	..	..	..	..	Sawai Jaipur. Chaksu.
Amber	..	..	..	..	..	Amber. Jamwa-Ramgarh.
Sambhar	..	..	..	..	..	Sambhar. Danta-Ramgarh. Mozamabad.
Shekhawati (<i>Jhunjhunu</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	Shekhawati.
Torawati (<i>Nim-ka-Thana</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	Torawati. Bairath.
Malpura	..	..	..	..	..	Malpura. Toda-Rai Singh. Niwai.

Personnel.

54. Pandit Iswar Narain Kichlu, B.A., LL.B., continued to be the Dewan of the Eastern Division and Munshi Fida Ali Khan that of the Western Division.

55. The staff of the department at the close of the year consisted of:—

Establishment.

2 Dewans
2 Naib-Dewans
11 Nazims
29 Tahsildars
31 Naib-Tahsildars.

One temporary Tahsildar for Shekhawati and one temporary Tahsildar and three Naib-Tahsildars for the management of Kham villages in the Gangapur Nizamat were also employed during the year.

56. Of the total area of 16,682 square miles of the State, the Khalsa area was 4,660 square miles at the end of the year. The latter figure does not include the area of 15 villages which escheated to the State and which were not surveyed during the year.

Khalsa Area.

57. Consequent on the escheat of 15 villages, the total number of Khalsa villages increased from 2,094 at the beginning of the year to 2,109 at its end, as detailed below:—

Khalsa Villages.

							1934-35
Farmed:—							
To cultivators	..	..	..	..	..	..	856
To others	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
Kept under direct management:—							
Cash-rented	..	..	..	..	..	..	860
Grain-rented	..	..	..	..	..	..	292
TOTAL							2,109

58. The area under cultivation was:—

Area Cultivated.

					1933-34	1934-35
					Bighas	Bighas
Irrigated	..	..	..	..	3,87,168	3,98,719
Unirrigated	..	..	..	..	10,89,351	9,97,021
TOTAL					14,76,519	13,95,740

The decrease in cultivation by 80,799 Bighas is attributed to excessive rainfall in some parts of the State on account of which land could not be prepared for cultivation at the time of sowing.

59. The number of wells and tanks in the Khalsa area were:—

Wells and Tanks.

					1933-34	1934-35
Wells:—						
In use	..	..	..	..	28,614	30,234
Out of use	..	..	..	..	14,232	13,959
TOTAL					42,846	44,193
Tanks:—						
In use	..	..	..	..	405	425
Out of use	..	..	..	..	174	154
TOTAL					579	579

60. Fifteen villages and 4,142 bighas of land of an annual rental value of Rs. 18,968 escheated to the State.

Escheats to the Darbar.

61. The subjoined table exhibits the demand and collections under various heads:—

Demand and Collections.

		Demand		Collections	
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue proper	..	42,70,442	40,44,772	41,25,635	39,39,347
Miscellaneous revenue	..	5,15,453	5,68,882	4,71,250	5,17,980

			<u>Demand</u>		<u>Collections</u>	
			<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1934-35</u>	<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1934-35</u>
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Matmi	..	..	65,729	77,864	63,600	71,031
Tribute	..	..	6,24,836	6,24,103	5,47,089	5,77,739
Horse commutation etc.	..	..	7,51,483	7,40,989	6,44,204	6,72,816

General Remarks.

62. Owing to excessive rainfall in some parts of the State the Kharif crop suffered badly. The cultivator's difficulties were further aggravated by the continued slump in the prices of agricultural produce. Relief had in the circumstances to be given in the form of remission of land revenue in cash rented villages. Remissions granted aggregated Rs. 2,98,317.

IMPORTANT SUCCESSION CASES.

63. The following succession cases were decided during the year :—

<u>Name of Thikana in which succession took place.</u>	<u>Name of deceased Jagirdar.</u>	<u>Name of successor whose succession sanctioned.</u>	<u>Relationship of successor to the deceased.</u>	<u>Estimated income of the Jagir.</u>
				Rs.
Alsisar	Thakur Sheo Singh	Thakur Ladhu Singh	Real son	10,892
Bagru	Thakur Jaswant Singh	Thakur Kirat Singh	Real son	24,347
Mahantji Naraina	Daya Ram	Ram Lal	Chela	3,425
Amar Garh	Moti Singh	Prithvi Singh	Real son	4,299

AGRICULTURE.

Personnel.

64. Pandit K. R. Joshi, L. Ag., was Agricultural Officer of the State throughout the year.

Agricultural Demonstration Farm at Basi.

65. Field experiments were continued at the Basi Farm, but their ultimate utility has yet to be established. The conclusion that Punjab wheat proved more suitable for conditions prevailing in the Jaipur State may, however, be accepted as fairly correct.

66. At the request of the Agricultural Department, the ban on the crushing of groundnuts was removed by the State. This proved very opportune and beneficial as owing to the failure of Til crop, groundnut proved a suitable substitute for Til, which would have otherwise to be imported. Under the stimulus of the local demand, the price of groundnut rose from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 5-0-0 per maund, to the benefit of the cultivator. The installation by the department of a shelling machine, which dealt with 4,300 maunds of the crop, helped the trade by lowering the cost of transport. The adoption of the foregoing measures gave an impetus to groundnut cultivation.

67. The Farm continued the breeding of the Murra buffaloes and the Malvi cows. Their strength was 120 at the beginning of the year. There were 40 births, 22 sales, 3 deaths and 3 transfers, the total number standing at 132 at the close of the year, namely 43 cattle of the Murra breed and 89 of the Malvi breed. The 14 Malvi bull-calves, which were available for disposal, were readily sold; there was a demand for more animals of the type which could not be met.

68. A scheme for the training of Zamindars was sanctioned towards the end of the year. The funds allotted for the purpose were utilised in the construction of the necessary buildings and their equipment. The scheme will function from the following year.

69. The Seed and Implement Depot made a net profit of Rs. 498 during the year. The sales of improved seeds during the year are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

Kind of seeds.					Quantity issued in 1933-34		Quantity issued in 1934-35	
					Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.
Wheat					54	10	52	39
Arhar					43	33	148	7
Groundnut					84	5	103	21
Cambodia Cotton					2	12	—	—
Barley					120	15	—	—

70. A Cattle Fair and an Agricultural Show were held at Hindaun, when films of agricultural interest were, through the courtesy of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, also exhibited there and subsequently at Basi and Jaipur. They attracted large gatherings.

71. Castration by the bloodless method of Dr. Burdizzo was continued. Three men have so far received necessary training and they have taken up the work as a profession. The number of animals castrated at the farm was 277.

72. The receipts and expenditure of the department are compared below with those of preceding year :—

Receipts and
Expenditure.

RECEIPTS					1933-34	1934-35
					Rs.	Rs.
Dairy Produce					4,461	4,023
Farm Produce					86	196
Miscellaneous					282	346
TOTAL					4,829	4,565
EXPENDITURE					Rs.	Rs.
Establishment charges					16,423	16,246
Contingent expenditure					11,347	11,533
Capital expenditure					1,496	5,566
TOTAL					29,266	33,345

SETTLEMENT.

73. Pandit Pashupati Nath Kaul remained in charge of the Settlement Department throughout the year. M. Mool Chand, Superintendent, Land Records, resigned and B. Chhail Behari Lal, B.A., Tahsildar of Chaksu was appointed in his place.

74. Cash rents were introduced in 352 Khalsa villages of the four Tahsils of Sawai Madhopur, Khandar, Bonli and Malarna Dungar of the Sawai Madhopur Nizamat. Regular Rayatwari assessment has been introduced in the whole of the Eastern Revenue Division of the State and is also being extended to the Western Division.

75. Twelve hundred cases of external and internal boundary disputes and rent-free holdings were disposed of during the year.

76. Of the 129 students in the Patwar School at Jaipur, 75 appeared at the examination; of these, 56 were declared successful by the Examination Committee.

77. Nineteen local candidates were given Settlement training, of whom 8 received appointments in the Settlement Department.

78. Thirty resumed and other villages were surveyed by the Land Records Staff which at the end of the year consisted of :—

Sadar Qanungo				1
Girdawar Qanungos				37
Office Qanungos				29
Patwaries				576
TOTAL				643

79. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 57,478, the total cost of settlement operations, since their initiation twelve years ago, aggregating Rs. 17,98,531

SAMBHAR SHAMLAT.

80. The Sambhar Shamlat Area, comprising the town of Sambhar and 12 hamlets, is the joint property of the Jaipur and the Jodhpur Darbars. Its administration is conducted by a body, known as the Sambhar Shamlat Board, which consists of one Member from Jaipur and one from Jodhpur. Pandit Mool Chand Tiwari, B.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge, Chief Court, Jaipur State, and Mehta Ranjeet Mal, B.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur State, were appointed during the year to represent the Jaipur and the Jodhpur Darbars respectively, on the Board, the former replacing Lt.-Colonel Thakur Devi Singh of Chitora in November, 1934, and the latter Rai Sahib Topan Ram, M.A., in January, 1935.

81. Under the scheme for the administration of the Shamlat Area introduced in 1925, the Controlling Officer, the Executive Officer and the Police Officer of the area are appointed alternately from the Jaipur and the Jodhpur services every three years. During the year under report the Controlling Officer was from Jodhpur and the Executive Officer and the Police Officer from Jaipur.

82. An hospital in charge of an Assistant Surgeon, an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and two Lower Primary Schools are maintained by the Shamlat Administration, the Sambhar Municipality running a Primary School for girls.

83. The correct figures of receipts and expenditure of the Shamlat area during the years 1931-32 to 1934-35 are abstracted in the subjoined table :—

	<u>1931-32</u>	<u>1932-33</u>	<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1934-35</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	21,352	19,840	35,053	47,471
Receipts	54,679	68,469	72,829	69,887
TOTAL	76,031	88,309	1,07,882	1,17,358
Expenditure	48,191	53,256	50,411	51,572
Balance available	27,840	35,053	57,471	65,786
Remitted to the two Darbars in equal propor- tions	8,000	..	10,000	20,000
Closing balance	19,840	35,053	47,471	45,786

COURT OF WARDS.

Personnel.

84. The appointments of Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, Court of Wards, were held by Lt.-Colonel B. L. Cole, I.A., (Retd.) and Thakur Dulah Singh, respectively, throughout the year.

85. There was no change in the personnel of Assistants to the Superintendent. The services of Pt. Rameshwar Prasad Bhargava, M.A., LL.B., who is a Tahsildar in the Revenue Department of the State, were obtained on loan for employment as Superintendent of Dhula Thikana.

Number of Estates under management.

86. There were 87 estates under the Court's management at the beginning of the year; 15 were released and 11 were taken over during the year, leaving 83 under superintendence at the end of the year.

Income and Expenditure.

87. The subjoined statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the estates under management during the year with those in the preceding year :—

					1933-34	1934-35
					Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	..	..	..	..	24,759	42,578
Income	..	..	..	..	5,74,132	6,95,645
				Total receipts	5,98,891	7,38,223
				Expenditure	5,69,819	6,87,870
				Closing balance	*29,072	†50,353

88. Taking all the estates into consideration, collections rose from 94.14 per cent in 1933-34 to 96.02 per cent of the rental demand during the year. **Demand and Collections.**

89. The results of collections in those estates which were under management continuously are summarised below :—

Category of Estates by income				Percentage of variation in collection of 1934-35 over collection in 1933-34	Number showing Increase Decrease	
			Number under management			
Over Rs. 20,000	..	..	7	+ 2.18	4	3
Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000	..	..	8	+ 4.32	7	1
Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000	..	..	4	— 4.06	3	1
Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000	..	..	18	+ 1.18	12	6
Under Rs. 2,000	..	..	33	+ 1.43	19	14
TOTAL	..		70	+ 2.11	45	25

90. As a result of closer supervision there was an appreciable increase in the income of the following Thikanas during the past four years :—

Mahar	from Rs. 12,500 to Rs. 17,000
Tentra	from Rs. 14,000 to Rs. 17,000
Torri	from Rs. 14,500 to Rs. 18,000
Barwara	from Rs. 49,000 to Rs. 52,000
Gudha	from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 42,000

91. The incidence of State demand is not uniform according to the size of the estates as will be seen from the subjoined table :— **State Demand.**

Category of Estates by income						Percentage of current collection paid as State Demand
Over Rs. 20,000	..	..	..	..	..	26.44
Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000	..	..	..	..	..	35.66
Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000	..	..	..	..	..	24.03
Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000	..	..	..	..	..	51.07
Under Rs. 2,000	..	..	..	..	..	46.78
AVERAGE						32.67

92. The cost of management is fixed at a figure not exceeding 13 per cent of current income. Of this, 5½ per cent is credited to the State Treasury as supervision charges for the maintenance of the Head office and the Assistant Superintendents' offices and the pay of the Travelling Auditor and his staff. The pay of the Superintendent is met from State Revenues. **Cost of Management.**

* Exclusive of 1 Gold Mohar.

† Exclusive of 5 Gold Mohars & 18,626 maunds & 30 seers of grain.

The Khetri Thikana contributed Rs. 5,217 towards supervision charges. For local management by Kamdars, the Council of State have sanctioned a percentage not exceeding $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the current income of each estate according to its particular needs.

93. The cost of supervision and management was in the aggregate 12.19 per cent of current income as against 11.86 per cent in the preceding year.

Liabilities.

94. The figures below show the progress made in liquidating private debts (including cash loans taken from the State) of the estates under management :—

							Rs.
Total liabilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,19,219
Amount struck off	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,525
Balance	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,98,694
Payments made	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,22,777
Outstanding at the end of the year excluding claims under investigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,75,917

Investments.

95. The subjoined table details the amount invested and withdrawn during the year :—

							Rs.
Investments at the beginning of the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,974
Amount invested during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,400
Total investments	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,374
Withdrawals during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	204
Amount transferred to the account of the released estates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total withdrawals	..	..	..	..	..	..	204
Balance of investments at the end of the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,170

96. The details of the investments are as below :—

							Rs.
5 per cent 1945-55 loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,300
5 per cent 1940-43 loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,200
$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent 1947-50 loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,200
Post Office Cash Certificates	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,070
On fixed deposit with the Imperial Bank of India, Jaipur Branch	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,900
Savings Bank, Jaipur Branch of the Imperial Bank of India	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,500
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,170

Education.

97. There were 55 wards of school going age. Of these, 5 were at the Mayo College, Ajmer, 2 at the Daly College, Indore, 23 at the Man Nobles' School at Goner, 3 at the Mission High School, Jaipur, 2 at the Jobner High School, 1 at the Sanskrit College, Jaipur, and 3 were studying outside the State, while 15 were either too young to receive any education or were reading at their homes. One ward was receiving mental treatment at Ranchi.

98. Five wards were serving in various units of the State Forces.

Improvements.

99. The amount spent on improvements to, and construction of, wells, bunds, buildings etc. aggregated Rs. 34,454 as compared with Rs. 22,388 in the preceding year.

General Remarks.

100. The scheme of management introduced during the preceding year continued to work well. The difficulty experienced in managing estates with small income however continued. A separate scheme which was drawn up for their management received sanction after the close of the year.

KHETRI THIKANA.

101. Raja Sardar Singh returned from Europe in October 1934. In November 1934 he joined the Mayo College where he was admitted to the Post Diploma Class.

Mr. W. H. Bradshaw, B.A., English Master of the College, was engaged as his tutor and guardian. For reasons of health, the Raja again proceeded to Europe in April 1935, in charge of Mr. G. A. Carroll, Superintendent of the Thikana. The latter returned to India in August 1935, leaving the Raja in England. During Mr. Carroll's absence from Khetri, B. Raghubar Dayal, B.A., LL.B., Assistant Superintendent, officiated as Superintendent of the Thikana.

102. Expenditure under the head Public Works aggregated Rs. 1,53,441 as compared with Rs. 1,42,989 in the preceding year.

103. The year's working resulted in a surplus of Rs. 81,683 as compared with the corresponding figure of Rs. 48,134 of the preceding year, as detailed below :—

RECEIPTS

					<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1934-35</u>
					Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	..	..	..	..	6,63,108	6,98,944
Other sources	..	..	..	..	3,02,664	3,10,252
			TOTAL	..	<u>9,65,772</u>	<u>10,09,196</u>
Expenditure	..	..	..	..	<u>9,17,638</u>	<u>9,27,513</u>
Surplus	..	..	..	..	48,134	81,683

104. The subjoined table exhibits the financial position of the Thikana :—

					<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1934-35</u>
					Rs.	Rs.
Cash Balance	..	..	..	..	2,12,080	2,10,183
Investments in Government paper and other securities					<u>26,14,517</u>	<u>26,88,133</u>
			TOTAL	..	<u>28,26,597</u>	<u>28,98,316</u>
Debts and loans due to the Thikana	..	..			<u>2,03,092</u>	<u>1,85,309</u>
			GRAND TOTAL	..	30,29,689	30,83,625

105. The administration of the Thikana was carried out very satisfactorily during the period under report.

PUREJAT.

106. Isolated properties owned by the Darbar outside the Jaipur State are known as Purejat. They consist of villages, temples, buildings, agricultural land, etc., and are situated at Delhi, Allahabad, Ajodhia, Benares, Hardwar, Pachokar (U. P.), Ellichpur (C. P.), Burhanpur (C. P.) and Aurangabad (Deccan). The affairs of the Purejat are managed by a Munsarim under the control of the Revenue Member of Council.

107. Realisations amounted to Rs. 27,908 against Rs. 28,982 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,074. The expenditure, apart from the Public Works, fell by Rs. 826 from Rs. 17,876 to Rs. 17,050.

CHAPTER IV.

JUDICIAL.

Judicial System.

108. The administration of Civil and Criminal justice is guided generally by the spirit of the law in force in British India. The Council of State is the highest tribunal. Appeals lie to the Council from decrees or final orders passed by the Chief Court in exercise of its appellate or original civil jurisdiction when (1) the amount or value of the subject matter of the suit in the court of first instance and the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute on appeal to the Council exceeds Rs. 10,000 or (2) the decree or final order involves some claim or question to property of like amount or value. References lie to the Council when the decree or final order has been passed by a full bench of the Chief Court constituted by all the Judges of the Court, and such Judges are equally divided in their opinion. On the Criminal side, the orders of acquittal or conviction passed by the Chief Court are final but all sentences for capital punishment or imprisonment for life are subject to confirmation by the Council. Capital sentence, it may be noted, is not now inflicted in the State.

Classes of Courts.

109. There was no change in the constitution of Criminal and Civil Courts. The number of Civil Courts was the same as in the preceding year. The number of courts of Assistant Sessions Judges increased from 1 to 4 and that of the Courts of 2nd class Magistrates from 2 to 10, the number of courts of 3rd class Magistrates decreasing from 24 to 20. The details of the work done by the courts will be found in Appendices VI to XVIII.

110. The subjoined table details the different classes of courts, their number and the powers exercised by each class :—

CIVIL COURTS.

<u>CLASS OF COURT</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>POWERS</u>
(1) Chief Court	.. 1	<p><i>Original extraordinary</i>—Any case transferred to its file.</p> <p><i>Appellate</i>—(i) First appeals from decrees and orders passed by District Judges in the exercise of their original jurisdiction.</p> <p>(ii) Second appeals from decrees and orders passed by District Judges and Subordinate Judges in the exercise of their ordinary or extraordinary appellate jurisdiction.</p> <p><i>Revisional</i>—Against the orders of all the Subordinate Courts, subject to the provisions of Section 634, Civil Procedure Code.</p>
(2) District Judges' Court	.. 1	<p><i>Principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction.</i></p> <p><i>Original Ordinary</i>—All suits valued above Rs. 5,000.</p> <p><i>Appellate</i>—First appeals against decrees and orders passed by Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in the exercise of their original jurisdiction.</p>
(3) Subordinate Judges' Courts	.. 7	<p><i>Original Ordinary</i>—All suits valued upto Rs. 5,000.</p>

<u>CLASS OF COURT</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>POWERS</u>
		<i>Original Extraordinary</i> —Suits valued upto Rs. 10,000.
		<i>Appellate Extraordinary</i> —First appeals against decrees and orders passed by Munsifs and Tahsildars, when specially authorised in this behalf by the Chief Court.
(4) Nazim's Court, Kot-Kasim	.. 1	<i>Original</i> —All suits valued upto Rs. 1,000.
(5) Munsif's Courts	.. 10	<i>Original Ordinary</i> —All suits valued upto Rs. 500.
		<i>Original Extraordinary</i> —Suits valued upto Rs. 1,000.
(6) Tahsildars' Courts	.. 19	<i>Original</i> —Suits valued upto Rs. 50 where one party is a cultivator.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

(1) Chief Court	.. 1	<p><i>Original Extraordinary</i>—Any case transferred to its file.</p> <p><i>Appellate</i>—(i) Appeals against acquittals by—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Sessions Judges, (b) Assistant Sessions Judges, and (c) Any other Court, when presented by the Public Prosecutor under directions from any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Darbar. <p>(ii) Appeals against convictions by—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Sessions Judges, (b) Assistant Sessions Judges or Magistrates in case the sentence of one or all of the accused exceeds four years' imprisonment and (c) Magistrates, when the conviction is under Section 117 of the Jaipur Penal Code. <p>Subject in all the cases, to the provisions of Section 330 Criminal Procedure Code.</p> <p>(iii) Appeals against such other orders passed by Sessions Judges, as are appealable under the Code of Criminal Procedure.</p> <p><i>Revisional</i>—Against the orders of all the Subordinate Courts, subject to the provisions of Section 351, Criminal Procedure Code.</p>
(2) Sessions Judges' Court	.. 1	<i>Principal Criminal Court of Original Jurisdiction.</i>

<u>CLASS OF COURT</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>POWERS</u>
		<i>Original Ordinary</i> —All cases exclusively cognizable by Court of Session.
		<i>Appellate</i> —(i) Appeals against conviction by—
		(a) Assistant Sessions Judges or Magistrates if the sentence of none of the accused exceeds four years' imprisonment, and
		(b) District Magistrates or Magistrates of the first class, when the conviction is not under Section 117 Jaipur Penal Code.
		Subject in both the cases to the provisions of Section 330, Criminal Procedure Code.
		(ii) Appeal against orders of acquittal passed by a District Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first, second or third class, when presented by the complainant.
		(iii) Appeal against such other orders passed by District Magistrates or Magistrates of the first class as are declared appealable under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
		<i>Revisional</i> —Against the orders of all the Subordinate Courts, provided such jurisdiction has not been exercised by a District Magistrate.
(3) Assistant Sessions Judges' Courts	4	<i>Original</i> —All cases declared by the Darbar under Section 183, Sub-section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to be exclusively triable by such court.
(4) District Magistrates' Courts (Nazims & Faujdar, Jaipur City)	12	<i>Original Ordinary</i> —All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (vide Section 21 and Schedule II, Cl. iv). <i>Original Extraordinary</i> —Enhanced powers under Section 19-A Criminal Procedure Code. <i>Appellate</i> —Appeals against convictions by Magistrates of the second or third class. <i>Revisional</i> —Against the orders of all Subordinate Courts unless such jurisdiction has been exercised by a Court of Session.
(5) Magistrate, 1st Class	1	<i>Original Ordinary</i> —All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (vide Section 21, Schedule II, Cl. iii and Schedule III, Cl. i).

<u>CLASS OF COURT</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>POWERS</u>
(6) Magistrates, 2nd Class	.. 10	All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (vide Section 21, Schedule II, Cl. ii and Schedule III, Cl. ii).
(7) Magistrates, 3rd Class (Tahsildars)	.. 20	All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (vide Section 21, Schedule II, Cl. i and Schedule III, Cl. iii).

111. The personnel of the Chief Court was the same as in the preceding year, Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpai, continuing to hold the office of Chief Justice. Personnel.

112. Civil original suits rose in institution by 83 from 12,327 in 1933-34 to 12,410 during the year. Out of the total institution, 92.70 per cent were money suits as against 92.22 per cent in the preceding year. The realisations in execution of decrees rose from Rs. 5,68,454 to Rs. 6,00,617. Civil Work.

113. The institution of Criminal cases also rose by 1,026 from 9,361 to 10,387. The rise is chiefly attributable to a larger number of cases instituted under Municipal Bye-laws. Criminal Work.

114. Appendix XIX contains the list of enactments and rules in force in the State at the end of the year. Legislation.

REGISTRATION.

115. With the rise by 41, in the number of documents registered, from 2,245 in 1933-34 to 2,286 during the year under report, the net receipts of the department increased by Rs. 1,121 from Rs. 33,622 to Rs. 34,743, as detailed in the subjoined table :—

		<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1934-35</u>
Number of documents registered	..	2,245	2,286
		Rs.	Rs.
Registration fees	.. ..	3,163	3,133
Stamp Duty	.. ..	31,015	31,678
Talbana etc.	.. ..	310	310
Miscellaneous including copying fees	..	1,651	2,141
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total receipts	..	36,139	37,262
Expenditure	.. ..	2,517	2,519
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net receipts	.. ..	33,622	34,743

EXTRADITION.

116. The Treaty made with the British Government in 1868 regulates the extradition of offenders between the Jaipur State and British districts in respect of certain heinous offences specified therein. Accused persons are, however, now exchanged on the basis of reciprocity for other offences also. A reciprocal arrangement has also been made with the British authorities for the surrender of recovered stolen property, where extradition of the offender is not demanded.

117. Since 1873, Extradition Agreements for the mutual surrender of offenders have, from time to time, been concluded with the States of Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jhind, Loharu, Nabha, Patiala and Udaipur. Extradition with the Gwalior State is regulated under the Henry-Wyllie Rules. These arrangements have not proved altogether satisfactory under present conditions. Proposals were, therefore, made to various States for the revision of the agreements on modern lines and such agreements have so far been concluded with the States of Alwar, Bikaner, Bundi, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kishengarh, Kotah, Tonk, Bharatpur, Jhalawar, Bhopal and Dholpur. Negotiations for the conclusion of similar agreements with the Indore and the Patiala States are

still in progress. A reciprocal arrangement has been made with the Baroda State for the extradition of offenders charged with offences mentioned in the Indian Penal Code.

118. The Sambhar Shamlat Area, which is the joint property of the Jaipur and the Jodhpur Darbars, is administered by a body known as Sambhar Shamlat Board, consisting of one Member from Jaipur and one from Jodhpur. The jurisdiction to demand or to grant extradition is exercised in this area by the Jaipur and the Jodhpur Darbars through the Departments dealing with matters relating to extradition within their respective territories. The period during which each Darbar control extradition within the area coincides with the term of the office of the Darbar's nominee to the post of Executive Officer of the area, the authorities to whom the Darbars delegate their jurisdiction communicating direct with the Executive Officer.

119. Agreements for the reciprocal surrender of deserters from the State Military Forces have been entered into with the Dharangadhara, Dungarpur, Idar, Malerkotla, Sirmur and Dhar Darbars.

120. Appendix XX gives details of the number of extradition cases dealt with during the year. It will be observed that extradition was asked for by the Jaipur Darbar in 103 cases, in 88 of which it was granted; in 247 cases extradition was demanded from the Darbar, in 157 of which it was given.

PANCHAYAT COURTS.

121. All the Panchayat Courts in Rajputana ceased to exist as stated in paragraph 223 of the Report for 1933-34.

CHAPTER V.

PROTECTION.

MILITARY.

122. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur is the Chief Commandant of the Jaipur State Forces, which were reorganised in 1931-32 and formed into a Corps entitled "The Jaipur Corps." The Chief Commandant is the supreme executive authority in military affairs, which he administers with the assistance of his Chief Staff Officer. Colonel G. Craster, C. B. E., D. S. O., held the post of Chief Staff Officer and Colonel Thakur Amar Singh of Kanota, Honorary A. D. C. to H. E. the Viceroy, that of Commander of the Jaipur Corps throughout the year.

Constitution.

123. The State Forces consisted of the following six units:—

Military Units.

A CLASS

The Jaipur Lancers
The 1st Jaipur Infantry
The Jaipur State Transport Corps

B CLASS (FOR INTERNAL SECURITY)

The Sawai Man Guards
The 2nd Jaipur Infantry

C CLASS (IRREGULARS)

Artillery (including Magazine)

124. The total expenditure decreased from Rs. 13,78,461 in 1933-34 to Rs. 13,26,807 during the year, as detailed below:—

Expenditure.

	1933-34	1934-35
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) The Jaipur Lancers	4,45,955	4,57,446
(2) The 1st Jaipur Infantry	3,26,492	3,11,724
(3) The Jaipur State Transport Corps	3,58,274	1,77,650
(4) The Sawai Man Guards	1,45,054	2,51,171
(5) The 2nd Jaipur Infantry	79,009	86,377
(6) The Artillery	45,677	41,159
(7) Landsdowne Military Hospital .. .. .	..	21,280
TOTAL	13,78,461	13,26,807

125. Colonel Thakur Amar Singh of Kanota continued to command the Jaipur Lancers, which was raised on the 1st of December, 1923. The strength of the unit was 535 officers and men with 533 horses as against 538 officers and men with 517 horses in 1933-34. The Regiment went out in Camp at Jhirna. One State Officer, one Indian Officer and 7 other ranks were deputed for training in different courses of instruction. One Squadron was sent to Nasirabad to work in co-operation with the Essex Regiment. It stayed there for about a month.

Jaipur Lancers.
Vide Ap. XXI

126. The Infantry was raised on the 1st of December, 1923. Lt. Colonel Bhim Singh Thapa, M. C., I. O. M., continued to command. Its strength was 772 officers and men as against 777 in the preceding year. The battalion was inspected by the Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian

1st Jaipur Infantry.
Vide Ap. XXII

State Forces, on the 22nd and 25th March, 1935. Five State Officers and ten other ranks were sent to undergo training in various courses during the year.

Jaipur Transport
Corps.
Vide Ap. XXIII

127. The Jaipur Transport Corps was raised in 1889. Major Thakur Hukam Singh Bahadur, O. B. E., I. D. S. M., continued to command the Unit, the strength of which was 290 officers and men with 191 carts and 429 animals, as compared with 339, 200 and 574, respectively, during the preceding year. The Corps was on active service in Chitral in 1895, on the North-West Frontier in 1895-98, in Mesopotamia during the Great War of 1914-19, and in the Afghan War of 1919.

Sawai Man Guards.
Vide Ap. XXIV

128. His Highness' Infantry Body Guard has been designated the Sawai Man Guards. The unit was raised on the 1st September, 1932, by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur who is Colonel Commandant thereof. Its strength was raised from 235 officers and men in 1932-33 to 292 in 1933-34 and 384 during the year under report. The battalion was inspected by the Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces, on the 26th March, 1935. One Non-Commissioned Officer was deputed to attend the Non-Commissioned Officer's Course held at the Small Arms School at Pachmarhi.

2nd Jaipur Infantry.
Vide Ap. XXV

129. Major Lakhi Ram Bahadur, M. C., M. V. O., I. D. S. M., continued to command the 2nd Jaipur Infantry which was raised on the 1st September, 1932. Its strength was 323 officers and men as against 321 during the preceding year. The battalion was inspected by the Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces, and the Military Adviser, Rajputana States Forces, during the year.

Artillery.
Vide Ap. XXVI

130. The Artillery, which is used for saluting purposes only, has 41 muzzle-loading guns drawn by bullocks. Its strength was 142 officers and men as against 143 in the preceding year.

Lansdowne
Military
Hospital.
Vide Ap. XXVII

131. Formerly each Military Unit had its separate arrangements for the administration of medical relief to its men. During the year under report, the arrangements were revised and centralised in one Medical institution. The new Central Hospital was designated the Lansdowne Military Hospital. It started work on the 1st February, 1935. It provides beds for 50 in-patients and is in the immediate charge of a commissioned officer, who works under the general supervision of the Director of Medical Services of the State. The superior staff of the institution consists of two State Officers and two Indian Officers.

POLICE.

Personnel.

132. On return from 4 months' leave on the 20th December, 1934, Mr. F. S. Young, C. I. E., resumed charge of the office of Inspector General of Police from Rai Bahadur Lala Dewan Chand who reverted to his substantive post of Deputy Inspector General. Mr. D. H. Rae, Superintendent of Police, was transferred to the Jail Department for employment as Superintendent of the Central Jail. Lt. Chand Behari Lal of the State Transport Corps was appointed a probationary Superintendent.

Strength.
Vide Ap. XXVIII

133. The addition of one Sub-Inspector, 3 Head Constables and 21 Constables and one menial increased the total strength of the force from 2,535 officers and men to 2,561 as noted below :—

					1933-34	1934-35
Inspector General	..	..	..	..	1	1
Deputy Inspector General	..	..	..	..	1	1
Superintendents	..	..	..	..	9	9
Personal Assistant to I. G. P.	..	..	..	..	1	1
Inspectors	..	..	..	..	18	18
Police Prosecutor	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sub-Inspectors	..	..	..	..	84	85
Office clerks	..	..	..	..	39	39
Head Constables	..	..	..	..	282	285
Constables	..	..	..	..	1,815	1,836
Chowkidars	..	..	..	..	260	260
Menials	..	..	..	..	24	25
TOTAL					2,535	2,561

134. The expenditure also rose by Rs. 14,405 from Rs. 7,24,628 in 1933-34 to Rs. 7,39,033 during the year. **Expenditure.**

135. Punishments awarded and rewards given during the year are detailed below :— **Discipline.**

					1933-34	1934-35
Dismissed	Officers	..	..	..	1	..
	Men	..	..	..	24	16
Discharged	Officers	..	..	..	2	..
	Men	..	..	..	20	13
Degraded	Officers	..	..	..	6	3
	Men	..	..	..	28	13
Suspended	Officers	..	..	..	2	4
	Men	..	..	..	50	76
Fined	Officers	..	..	..	..	2
	Men	..	..	..	30	32
Punished judicially	Officers	..	..	..	..	..
	Men	..	..	..	3	..

136. Two officers and 52 men resigned and nine men deserted. 239 officers and 1,273 men were rewarded and 230 officers and 1,169 men were granted commendation certificates. The total amount disbursed in cash rewards aggregated Rs. 3,498.

137. There was again a fall in crime, the total number of true cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with by the Police having decreased from 3,177 to 3,134 during the year. Serious crime was also less under all the heads, except "Robberies," as will be seen from the following figures :— **Crime.**

					1933-34	1934-35
Murders	..	..	..	..	45	41
Dacoities	..	..	..	..	21	14
Robberies	..	..	..	..	25	59
Burglaries	..	..	..	..	925	820
Thefts, excluding cattle theft	..	..	..	..	1,686	1,615
Cattle thefts	..	..	..	..	421	411

138. Of the robberies and dacoities dealt with during the year the more important ones are briefly described below :— **Important Cases.**

(1) *Kanwarpara Robbery*—On the 21st October 1934 a party of Mahajans were waylaid near the 56th mile on the Dausa-Muttra road by the notorious absentee Minas Jagan Nath of Nindar and Bhawana of Naraina and robbed of property worth about Rs. 400. The Minas who were armed with guns and swords, were mounted on a camel and decamped towards Lalsot. They were pursued by the Police in a motor lorry. When overtaken and challenged by the Police, the Minas took refuge behind their camel. In the fracas, which took place, their camel was wounded. On the Police side, a constable was shot dead and two others were wounded. The offenders escaped under the cover of darkness, but their wounded camel and booty fell into the hands of the Police. Jagan Nath and Bhawana were subsequently arrested in connection with the Jhotwara dacoity and fully dealt with. As regards the deceased constable, the Council were pleased to make an adequate provision for his widow.

(2) *Dooni Dacoity*—On the night of the 3rd November 1934, a dacoity with murder was committed in the Jain temple at Dooni in the Malpura Nizamat. The dacoits had fire-arms and after looting the temple shot dead a villager who had raised the alarm. One of the dacoits—Gulsher Khan Pathan, was caught by the villagers while the others escaped. Gulsher Khan subsequently died of heart failure in the Mayo Hospital, Jaipur. Of the accused concerned in the case, four were arrested in Tonk, one in Bundi State and two in the Jaipur State, one of

them being Mohammad Umar a Sub-overseer in the Tonk State. They were sent up for trial; four of them were sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each, 2 were acquitted and one was under trial in court at the end of the year.

(3) *Jhotwara Dacoity*—Early in the morning of the 6th January 1935, a band of about 17 armed dacoits raided the house of Bhooramal Mahajan at Jhotwara, and carried away a large amount of loot including cash and ornaments, after murdering Bhooramal by strangulation. The following night a suspicious party was tracked by the Police to the Railway station of Jhalana. A brisk fight ensued in which one person was arrested, but the others escaped. However, through the clue obtained from the arrested person, the other members of the party were traced to different places in the United Provinces and other States and 10 of them were arrested. The leader of the gang—the notorious Mina Jagan Nath of Nindar who was evading arrest and had shot a constable dead near Dausa, vide Sub-para (1) above, was eventually located and arrested at Ahmedabad. All the offenders were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, Jagan Nath receiving the maximum punishment permissible under the law.

(4) *Jhunjhunu Mail Robbery*—On the 27th April, 1935, four desperadoes mounted on two camels looted the Imperial Mail on the Jhunjhunu-Bagar road and got away with cash and postal articles of the value of Rs. 3,000. Two of the accused were subsequently arrested in Shekhawati, while the arrest of their leader Kartar Singh, who turns out to be a notorious character of the Punjab, was made by the Jaipur Police, after a hot pursuit, near Kekri in the Ajmer district. All the property was duly recovered. The 3 accused, who were concerned in the Karkhan robbery also, vide Sub-para (5) below, have all been sentenced, Kartar Singh to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 4,000 or two years' further rigorous imprisonment in default. He has been sent to the Punjab to undergo trial for the offences committed there including a murderous attack on a Superintendent of Police.

(5) *Kharkhan Robbery*—Two days after the above Mail robbery Kartar Singh's gang visited a small shrine known as Baleshwar Mahadeoji in the village of Kharkhan in Torawati. About dusk they looted the shops of two Banias of the place from whom they had purchased food and borrowed cooking utensils, carrying away property worth about Rs. 10,000.

139. The case in which the Hissar Police called on the Jaipur Police for assistance in arresting Bhoor Singh, a resident of village Jakheran in Shekhawati, deserves to be specially noticed. On the 20th January 1935 Sardar Sahib Sardar Sudarshan Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Hissar, accompanied by Babu Dharendra Nath Chakravarty and other Jaipur Police officers including Head Constable Naubat Singh, made a search in Jakheran village for Bhoor Singh and his brother Shetan Singh, who were wanted in connection with a dacoity committed in the Hissar district. Shetan Singh was first secured and when the officers were searching for Bhoor Singh, the latter suddenly appeared and fired at Sardar Sudarshan Singh with a magazine rifle. The shot missed and Babu Chakravarty grappled with the man before he could fire again. Sardar Sudarshan Singh, who went to Babu Chakravarty's assistance, was twice struck on the head with the rifle by Bhoor Singh. Babu Chakravarty and Head Constable Naubat Singh overpowered Bhoor Singh, while Sardar Sudarshan Singh pluckily assisted a constable who was in difficulties with another member of Bhoor Singh's family. The Sardar overpowered this man, and finally the police party secured 3 members of the family in addition to Bhoor Singh and Shetan Singh. All the accused were duly convicted both in Jaipur and Hissar, Bhoor Singh getting 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. In this affair Sardar Sudarshan Singh, Babu Chakravarty and Head Constable Naubat Singh displayed gallantry, initiative and coolness of high order, for which they were rewarded—the first two with the King's Police Medal and the third with Indian Police Medal.

140. The subjoined table exhibits the percentage of convictions secured in true cognizable cases during the past 3 years :—

	Percentage of cases convicted to true cases reported	Percentage of cases convicted to tried	Percentage of persons convicted to per- sons tried
1932-33	25	63	63
1933-34	22	57	58
1934-35	24	64	56

141. The amount of property stolen and recovered is detailed in the table below :—

Property stolen and recovered.

	Number of cases in which property was <u>stolen</u>	Number of cases in which property was <u>recovered</u>	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was <u>stolen</u>	Amount of property <u>stolen</u>	Amount of property <u>recovered</u>	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property <u>stolen</u>
				Rs.	Rs.	
1933-34	1,898	796	42	2,57,962	79,551	31
1934-35	1,848	778	42	2,64,834	91,155	34

142. It will be observed that the percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen improved from 31 in 1933-34 to 34 during the year.

143. The number of gambling cases registered was five, all of which were sent up for trial and ended in conviction.

Gambling.

144. The total number of members of criminal tribes registered during the year was 13,328 as compared with 12,678 during the preceding year, as detailed below :—

Criminal Tribes.

				1933-34	1934-35
Chaukidar Minas	..	..	..	12,057	12,636
Baories	..	..	..	139	147
Sansis	..	..	..	414	459
Kanjars	..	..	..	68	86
TOTAL	..	..	..	12,678	13,328

145. Efforts to reclaim the Mina community were continued. Facilities were afforded to them to find employment in the Police Department and on works conducted by the Public Works Department of the State. A Vernacular Primary School was opened at Nayabas in the Torawati Nizamat for the education of Mina boys. Conferences of Minas were held at various places at which Minas were exhorted to give up criminal activities and to lead honest and peaceful life. They were also given opportunities at the conferences to ventilate their grievances with a view to their being redressed as far as possible.

146. The number of slips sent for record to the Finger Print Bureau at Mount Abu increased from 1,756 to 1,963 during the year.

Finger Prints.

147. The crime branch of the Criminal Intelligence Department investigated seven cases. Of these, two were subsequently cancelled, 2 remained untraced, 2 were prosecuted to conviction and one was under investigation at the end of the year. Four accused persons wanted by the Police were arrested through the agency of the Criminal Intelligence Department.

Criminal Intelligence Department.

148. The total number of registered motor vehicles was 1,202 at the end of the year, of which 489 were licensed to ply on hire. The total income derived from registration and license fees aggregated Rs. 71,428 as compared with Rs. 43,138 in 1933-34. Of the 24 cases registered for offences under the State Motor Regulations and sent up for trial, 9 ended in conviction, in 2 the offenders were acquitted and 13 were pending in court at the end of the year. There was no death through motor accident.

Control of Motor Vehicles.

149. The School continued to work satisfactorily under the Deputy Inspector General of Police (Rai Bahadur Lala Dewan Chand), who is its ex-officio Principal. He is assisted by one Inspector and 2 Sub-Inspectors, who work as Law Instructors, and 2 Head Constables who are Drill and Riding Masters. Fifty-five candidates—11 Probationary Sub-Inspectors and 44 men, attended the school during the year. Of the 11 Sub-Inspectors, 4 came from Tonk and 4 from subordinate Thikanas in the State. Of the 55 candidates, who appeared in the final examination, 45 were declared successful. Receipts from fees from the outside candidates amounted to Rs. 1,800. Instruction in the school is imparted on the lines of Rai Bahadur Dewan Chand's Police Guide.

Police Training School, Jaipur.

Police Guide.

150. A revised and enlarged edition of the Police Guide, which was compiled by Rai Bahadur Lala Dewan Chand, Deputy Inspector General, in 1932-33, was issued by him during the year. The publication has been accepted as a valuable work of reference by the Police of many States in Rajputana and Police Officers in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

THE CENTRAL JAIL, JAIPUR.**Personnel.**

151. The office of Inspector General of Jail was held by Lt. Colonel J. P. Huban, O.B.E., I.M.S. During his absence on leave for 3 months and 23 days from the 13th June, 1935, Mr. F. S. Young, C. I. E., Inspector General of Police, officiated for him. Rai Sahib Munshi Raj Narain was Superintendent of the Jail upto the 26th August, 1935, when he reverted to his substantive appointment in British Service in Ajmer-Merwara. Mr. D. H. Rae, a Superintendent in the State Police, who had been given special training in Jail administration in the Punjab, relieved M. Raj Narain.

Population.

Vide Ap. XXX

152. The year opened with 1,035 prisoners. There were 2,713 fresh admissions. Of the total number of 3,748 prisoners of all classes, 16 died, 2,664 were released, leaving 1,068 at the close of the year, as compared with the corresponding figures of 3,857, 11, 2,811 and 1,035, respectively, of the preceding year. There was an increase in the maximum number on any one day from 1,095 in 1933-34 to 1,162 during the year, as also in the daily average strength from 1,031.44 to 1,071.17.

Life Convicts.

153. As capital punishment is not inflicted in the State, the number of life convicts is always large. With 39 admissions, their total number was 162. Of these, 2 died and 19 were released, leaving 141 at the close of the year.

Juvenile Offenders.

154. A large number of juvenile offenders, who are convicts below the age of 16, was admitted during the year—43 against 8 in 1933-34. Including 4 in the Jail at the commencement of the year they numbered 47. Of these, 41 were released leaving 6 at the close of the year.

Discipline.

155. The conduct of prisoners was satisfactory on the whole, as is evident from the fall in the number of offences against Jail Rules from 658 to 622 during the year. No corporal punishment was awarded.

Health.

156. The number of admissions to the hospital and of deaths increased from 105 and 11 in 1933-34 to 116 and 16, respectively, during the year.

Diet.

157. The scale of diet was the same as in the preceding year.

Factory.

158. The net earnings of the Jail factory decreased from Rs. 15,213 in 1933-34 to Rs. 10,794 during the year, the chief articles manufactured being carpets, durries, niwar, moonj-mats, dosootis and rezi cloth.

Staff.

159. The strength of the staff was the same as in the preceding year, namely 2 officers, 4 subordinate officers, 13 office establishments and 181 warders.

Expenditure.

160. Owing to a higher average population and cheaper rates of commodities, the average cost per prisoner decreased from Rs. 99 in 1933-34 to Rs. 97 during the year. There was, however, a slight increase in expenditure from Rs. 1,02,364 to Rs. 1,04,291.

General Remarks.

161. General education of youthful offenders was continued. They are made to attend class-rooms and drills. The Jail population receive lectures in First Aid to the Injured and on hygiene from the Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the Jail and discourses on religious and moral subjects from the Hindu and Muslim religious instructors. The literate prisoners are supplied with books from the Jail Library.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, JAIPUR.

162. The Lunatic Asylum, which is located in a Dharamshala outside the Chandpol Gate, is in the charge of the Superintendent of the Central Jail, from where food for the inmates of the asylum is supplied. Their number and feeding charges are detailed in the subjoined table :—

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS.

175. The prices of food grains prevailing in Jaipur City during the year are compared with those during the preceding year in Appendix XXXIV. It will be observed that they were almost stationary, the average rate per rupee of staple food grains, which are wheat and barley, being 12 seers, 10½ chhataks and 18 seers, 9½ chhataks, as compared with 12 seers, 7 chhataks and 19 seers, 1½ chhataks, respectively, during the preceding year.

COTTON PRESSES AND GINNING FACTORY.

176. The result of the working of the three cotton factories owned by the State was not satisfactory, as will be seen from the following figures :—

			<u>Gross receipts</u>	<u>Gross expenditure</u>	<u>Net receipts, depreciation charges not taken into account</u>	<u>Loss</u>
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jaipur Cotton Press ..	1933-34		29,656	20,125	9,531	..
	1934-35		23,272	17,920	5,352	..
Mandawar Cotton Press ..	1933-34		4,294	5,353	..	1,059
	1934-35		1,883	4,201	..	2,318
Ginning Factory, Jaipur ..	1933-34		40,185	26,878	13,307	..
	1934-35		17,047	15,223	1,824	..

MINES.

177. Dr. W. Chowdhry, Ph.D., F.G.S., the State Geologist, was incharge of the Mining Department throughout the year.

178. The income of the department amounted to Rs. 86,653 during the year, as compared with Rs. 86,078 in 1933-34, the expenditure being Rs. 33,585 and Rs. 32,739, respectively. The small increase in expenditure is chiefly attributable to the purchase of boring implements valued at Rs. 2,427.

179. There were 125 quarries under lease as against 128 in the preceding year. The principal minerals mined were Steatite, Mica, Kaolin and Dolomite, besides building-stones.

180. The revenue derived from Steatite alone amounted to Rs. 33,540 as against Rs. 31,914 in the preceding year—nearly the whole of the amount being from the quarry at Dagota. The Geological Survey of India reports that more than 80 per cent of the total Steatite production of India is derived from this quarry. The mineral is exported to Europe and America.

181. The Upper Bhandar Sandstone quarries at Kotri-Jagar, which are the most important building-stone quarries, yielded a revenue of Rs. 20,083 as against Rs. 20,069 in the preceding year.

182. Prospecting operations for copper ore at Babai were concluded during the year with very satisfactory results. Another important mineral, namely Barytes was discovered in the Baswa Tahsil and is being prospected now.

183. The Engineer-in-Charge of Water Works supervises the Bhankri Quarry. Of the total number of 68,007 slabs valued at about Rs. 69,039, available for sale, 54,679 slabs were sold for Rs. 77,372, leaving a balance of 13,328 slabs in hand at the end of the year.

CUSTOMS.

Personnel.

184. The charge of the Customs Department was held throughout the year by Dewan Bahadur Pandit Pyare Lal Bhargava, B. A., Commissioner of Customs and Excise. The post of Deputy Superintendent of Customs was abolished with effect from the 1st August, 1935.

Income and Expenditure.

185. The financial results of the working of the Department continued to be satisfactory, the receipts having risen from Rs. 10,91,842 in 1931-32, Rs. 11,88,898 in 1932-33 and Rs. 12,50,710 in 1933-34 to Rs. 14,29,046 during the year under report. As compared with the large increase in receipts there has been very little rise in expenditure which amounted to Rs. 1,52,322 in 1931-32, Rs. 1,77,621 in 1932-33 and Rs. 1,79,753 in 1933-34 as against Rs. 1,88,413 during the year under report.

186. Larger variations in receipts during the year are explained below :—

INCREASES

<u>Commodity</u>				<u>Amount</u>	<u>Reasons</u>
				Rs.	
Til & Sarson	..	..	..	13,920	Insufficient local produce induced larger imports.
Cotton Seeds	..	..	..	17,020	Imposition of an import duty of two annas per maund chiefly accounts for the increase.
Fine Cloth	..	..	..	8,966	There was greater demand owing to cheaper prices.
Kapas	..	..	..	28,564	Favourable prices outside the State gave an impetus to export.
Cotton	..	..	..	19,901	
Wool	..	..	..	8,624	The increase is due to greater demand in outside markets.
Iron	..	..	..	9,450	Owing to comparatively cheaper prices, iron was imported in larger quantity.
Zcera	..	..	..	91,789	The increase is partly due to an increase in the export duty and partly to larger exports.
Manihari	..	..	..	8,401	Greater demand for the different articles of merchandise grouped under this head accounts for their larger imports.

DECREASES

Ghee	..	..	..	14,070	The decrease is chiefly due to less demand from outside the State.
Wool uncleaned	..	..	..	7,680	
Rice	..	..	..	10,160	Owing to its higher prices during the year, this food grain was imported in less quantity.

General Remarks.

187. There was no change in the location of customs outposts; their number was also the same as in the preceding year, namely 275. Quinine imported, through the Imperial Post Offices, for sale to the public was exempted from payment of customs duty. Import of inferior gold known as "Paris Gold" was prohibited, as also of unbanded match-boxes. Export duty on Zcera was raised from one rupee to one rupee and four annas per maund and an import duty was levied on cotton seeds at two annas a maund.

EXCISE.

188. Dewan Bahadur Pandit Pyare Lal, B. A., held charge of the Customs Department **Personnel.** throughout the year.

189. The receipts of the department again rose, being better by Rs. 40,305 than those of the preceding year; the expenditure increased by Rs. 2,258, the net surplus showing an improvement by Rs. 38,047 over that of the preceding year. The subjoined table contains the details :— **Receipts and Expenditure.**

RECEIPTS						1933-34	1934-35
						Rs.	Rs.
<i>Country Liquor—</i>							
Still-head duty	..	..	..	..		2,62,823	2,70,557
License fee for retail vend	..	..	..	..		60,907	66,153
TOTAL						3,23,730	3,36,710
<i>Foreign & Sophisticated Liquor—</i>							
License fee	..	..	..	..		1,774	2,024
<i>Opium—</i>							
Import duty	..	..	..	..		2,39,869	2,58,625
License fee for retail vend	..	..	..	..		30,305	30,278
TOTAL						2,70,174	2,88,903
<i>Hemp Drugs—</i>							
Import duty	..	..	..	..		97,310	1,06,034
License fee for retail vend	..	..	..	..		17,520	17,687
TOTAL						1,14,830	1,23,721
Miscellaneous including composition of cases, recovery of arrears, etc.						10,739	10,194
Total receipts						7,21,247	7,61,552
EXPENDITURE							
Staff	..	..	..	..	..	32,990	34,084
Rewards	..	..	..	..	..	5,993	5,973
Travelling allowance	..	..	..	..	..	8,934	7,903
Miscellaneous, including contingencies, uniforms etc.	..	..	..	..	..	3,523	5,738
Total expenditure						51,440	53,698
Surplus						6,69,807	7,07,854

190. Check exercised on smuggling and illicit distillation resulted in greater consumption, which contributed to the rise in receipts under all the heads.

Incidence of consumption and taxation.

191. The incidence of consumption and taxation is shown below :—

			<u>Incidence of consumption</u>		<u>Incidence of taxation</u>	
			<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1934-35</u>	<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1934-35</u>
Country Liquor	..	.020 L. P. Gallon	.023 L. P. Gallon		2.72 annas	2.93 annas
Opium	.. ..	3.31 Mashas	3.35 Mashas		1.64 „	1.72 „
Charas	.. ..	.78 „	.85 „	}	8.370 pies	9.025 pies
Ganja	.. ..	.031 „	.039 „			
Bhang	.. ..	3.31 „	3.69 „			

Country Liquor.

192. The Amritsar Distillery Co. have the contract for the exclusive supply of country liquor to the State since the 1st September, 1930. The supply rate per London proof of Gur Liquor was Rs. 2-6-0 during 1930-31 and 1931-32, Rs. 1-12-0 during 1932-33 and Rs. 1-5-0 during 1933-34. The contract was renewed to the same firm for two years from the 1st September, 1935, the rate being further reduced to Rs. 1-4-0.

193. The system of disposal by auction of the right of retail vend remained in force throughout the State, except in the outlying Nizamat of Kotkasim, which continued to remain under the outstill system, under which the right of manufacture and sale is farmed to one man.

194. The rates of still-head duty were the same as in the preceding year, namely :—

				<u>Per London Proof Gallon</u>	
				Rs.	a. p.
In Jaipur City	..	..	..	7	8 0
In Tahsils of Khandar and Toda Rai Singh	..	..	..	5	2 6
In the whole of the State except Jaipur City and the Tahsils of Khandar and Toda Rai Singh				6	1 0

195. The strength of liquor issued for retail vend also remained unchanged, it being :—

10 Under-proof	..	In Jaipur City.
10 Under-proof	..	} In Tahsils of Khandar and Toda Rai Singh.
30 Under-proof	..	
40 Under-proof	..	
10 Under-proof	..	} In the whole of the State except Jaipur City and Tahsils of Khandar and Toda Rai Singh.
30 Under-proof	..	

196. There was also no change in the prices fixed for sale by vendors. They were :—

Rs. a. p.		
1 9 0	Per bottle of liquor of 10 Under-Proof	
1 2 0	do.	30 do.
0 12 0	do.	40 do.

197. Though the number of shops was the same as in the preceding year, namely 297, the total consumption of liquor increased by 2,802 London proof gallons from 38,895 in 1933-34 to 41,697 during the year.

198. The number of licenses for the sale of Foreign and Sophisticated Liquor which is sold in Jaipur city only, decreased from 8 in 1933-34 to 7 during the year.

199. Poppy is not cultivated in the State. The right of supply of opium to the State for issue to retail vendors was farmed to Tiwari Gobind Narain of Jaipur at the following reduced rates :—

Foreign &
Sophisticated
Liquor.
Opium.

Per seer.

Rs. a. p.

Biscuit Opium ..	..	12	12	0	At the Jaipur Ware-house.
Ball Opium ..	..	13	6	0	At Ware-houses in the Mofussil.

200. The right of retail vend was sold by public auction. The drug was supplied to vendors at Rs. 17 per seer of biscuit opium and Rs. 14 per seer of ball opium.

201. The import duty on biscuit and ball opium remained the same, namely Rs. 26 and Rs. 29 per seer, respectively.

202. The maximum price allowed for retail sale by vendors was Rs. 50 per seer.

203. The number of shops increased from 222 in 1933-34 to 223 during the year, as also the consumption from 9,090 seers to 9,191.

204. The contract for the supply of Hemp Drugs to the State was given to Tiwari Gobind Narain for the year under report, at the following rates :— **Hemp Drugs.**

Rs. a. p.

Charas .. .. .	..	23	6	0	per seer
Ganja .. .. .	..	2	4	0	per seer
Bhang (of Jaipur growth) .. .. .	..	8	0	0	per maund
Bhang (from Hoshiarpur) .. .. .	..	18	0	0	per maund

205. The rates charged by the State to the retail vendors were :—

Rs. a. p.

Charas .. .. .	..	24	4	0	per seer
Ganja .. .. .	..	3	0	0	per seer
Bhang .. .. .	..	21	0	0	per maund

206. The rates of import duty were the same as in the preceding year viz :—

Rs. a. p.

Charas .. .. .	..	30	0	0	per seer
Ganja .. .. .	..	10	0	0	per seer
Bhang .. .. .	..	7	0	0	per maund

207. The right of retail sale was sold by public acution, as usual, the prices fixed for sale by vendors being the same as in 1933-34, namely :—

Charas ..	Rs. 70 per seer (14 annas per tola)
Ganja ..	Rs. 30 per seer (6 annas per tola)
Bhang ..	Rs. 40 per maund (Rupee one per seer)

208. The number of shops increased from 193 to 197 as also the consumption, as will be seen from the following figures :—

	<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1934-35</u>
Charas	2,154 seers	2,332 seers
Ganja	96 seers	107 seers
Bhang	228 maunds	269 maunds

209. The number of offences against the Excise Law detected during the year are compared below with that of the preceding year :— **Offences.**

	<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1934-35</u>
Illicit Sale	13	5
Illicit Possession	173	214
Illicit Distillation	119	108
Illicit Cultivation	28	15
Breaches of conditions of license	42	27
Other offences	24	29
TOTAL ..	<u>399</u>	<u>398</u>

Salt.

210. Salt revenue decreased by Rs. 13,018 as will be seen from the following figures :—

	<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1934-35</u>
	Rs.	Rs.
Amount received from the Government of India under the treaty of 1869	2,75,000	2,75,000
Amount received from the Government of India under the treaty of 1879	4,13,309	4,13,309
Amount received from the Government of India on account of Royalty	2,32,122	2,21,523
Amount of duty realised through the Customs Department under the Saltpetre (Khara) Rules ..	13,390	10,966
Amount realised from the contract for "Khara" ..	146	151
TOTAL ..	<u>9,33,967</u>	<u>9,20,949</u>

STAMPS.

211. Court-fee and Revenue Stamps are printed under the orders of the Finance Member of the Council and the work connected with their custody and sale is done in the Sadar Treasury, Jaipur.

212. While the sale proceeds of Court-fee Stamps decreased by Rs. 17,016 from Rs. 3,43,330 in 1933-34 to Rs. 3,26,314 in 1934-35, those of Revenue Stamps showed an increase of Rs. 3,282 from Rs. 51,655 to Rs. 54,937.

RAJ POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

213. The Raj Postal Department works within the limits of the State. There is a Central Post Office in Jaipur City. In the district, Post Offices are located at the headquarters of Nizamats and Tahsils and in important villages in the Khalsa and Jagir areas. Postal work in the Mofussil is done by Khabar Navises (News-writers) of the Khabar Department in addition to their own duties.

214. The Post Office at Bai was closed and a new one opened at Mehdiipur, the total number remaining the same as in the preceding year, namely 115. The receipts of the department increased from Rs. 54,620 to Rs. 62,285 during the year, as also the expenditure from Rs. 36,094 to Rs. 40,562.

215. Under a system of Raj Service Stamps introduced in November, 1928, postage at the prescribed rates is levied since then on letters and parcels of the State Departments and offices which formerly used to be carried free. The income derived from the sale of Service Stamps rose from Rs. 19,804 in 1933-34 to Rs. 23,944 during the year.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

216. The State Engineer, Mr. P. L. Bowers, C.I.E., M.C., I.S.E., (Retd.), was in charge of the Public Works Department, throughout the year. Direction.

217. The expenditure of the various departments under the control of the State Engineer rose by Rs. 9,70,156 as detailed below :— Expenditure.

					1933-34	1934-35
					Rs.	Rs.
Direction					66,870	58,765
Buildings & Roads :—						
(a) Buildings					5,24,377	9,80,806
(b) Roads					4,09,328	4,50,301
(c) Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..					30,513	21,246
Irrigation					4,07,739	6,18,867
Imarat Department					1,16,529	1,12,203
Cotton Presses & Ginning Factory					56,254	34,659
Gas Works, Jaipur					965	1,052
Mines and Quarries					37,025	35,192
State Saloons					25,076	8,392
Electric Installation					2,67,376	4,71,283
Jaipur State Railway					—292	1,966
Water Works					2,36,465	2,98,640
Contribution and other Budget works					1,65,351	2,20,360
					<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ..					23,43,576	33,13,732

218. A banquet-hall in the Ramgarh Palace was constructed and additions and alterations to the Khasa Kothi were carried out. The main building of the Lady Willingdon Hospital was built upto the roof level. The work of constructing barracks for the Sawai Man Guards and of an aerodrome at Sanganer was in progress. Buildings.

219. Construction of four new bungalows for high officials of the State was undertaken. The Police Station at Phagi was completed, and a new building for the dispensary at Paota was constructed.

220. The work of constructing a new road from Bairath upto the border of the Alwar State was taken in hand; the road will provide a direct connection with Delhi via Alwar. Another road under construction is from Pataunda Railway Station to the temple of Mahabirji, which is visited by a very large number of Jain-pilgrims every year. Communications.

221. The rainfall at and near Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur was above the average. But in some parts of the State it was not sufficient. Owing, however, to improvements made to supply-cuts, more water was collected. The total area under irrigation was 1,11,388 bighas as against 85,629 in 1933-34. Consequent on the increase in the area irrigated, the revenue realisations rose from Rs. 4,59,615 in 1933-34 to Rs. 5,05,229 during the year. The total expenditure of the Department aggregated Rs. 6,18,867 as compared with Rs. 4,07,739 in the preceding year. Irrigation.

222. The work of remodelling Torri Sagar and Chhaperwara canals and of constructing a tank at Surval was continued and a tank was constructed at Khandar. Much survey work was done during the year.

223. Ten new wells were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 18,474 near Durgapura.

224. The Ramgarh Water Works continued to work satisfactorily. There was a large demand for private connections, the number of which increased from 256 in 1933-34 to 507 during the year, the number of public stand posts being 292 and 298 respectively. The average amount of water pumped per day increased from 11,40,000 to 11,96,141 gallons during the year, the revenue realised rising, in consequence, from Rs. 24,754 to Rs. 41,835.

225. The expenditure on drainage works in Jaipur city amounted to Rs. 94,309. Most of the amount was spent on surface drains in Chowkri Ghat Darwaza and Chowkri Ram-chanderji.

226. The continued rise in the number of consumers increased the gross revenue of the department by Rs. 21,598 from Rs. 3,34,569 in 1933-34 to Rs. 3,56,167 during the year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,71,283 as against Rs. 2,67,376 in the preceding year. The Power House was extended to accommodate a new Generating Set which was erected during the year. The new installation has relieved the strain on the Power Station considerably.

227. The total mileage of the Jaipur State Railway, which is worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company under an agreement, is 180, covering a distance of 107 miles from Jaipur to Jhunjhunu and 73 miles from Sanganer to Sawai-Madhopur. The Darbar have also contributed Rs. 85 lakhs towards the construction of the portion of the Nagda-Muttra Railway passing through their territory. The receipts during the year are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

	1933-34 (ending March, 1934)	1934-35 (ending March, 1935)
	Rs.	Rs.
Jaipur State Railway	5,02,123	4,74,641
Darbar's share from Nagda-Muttra Railway	6,84,090	6,76,701
TOTAL	11,86,213	11,51,342

228. It was decided during the year to take over the administration of the State Railway from the B.B. & C.I. Railway Company with effect from the 1st April, 1936, and a notice was given to that effect to the Railway Company through the Resident at Jaipur.

Ramgarh Water
Works.

Drainage of Jaipur
city.

Electrical
Department.

Railways.

CHAPTER VIII.

FINANCE.

229. Dewan Bahadur Lala Vaishnava Das held the appointment of Special Accounts Officer, Personnel.
Mr. D. N. Sen that of Accountant General and Mr. B. G. Bhattacharyya, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B.,
that of Treasury Officer, throughout the year.

230. The revenue and expenditure of the State, which are detailed in Appendices Revenue and
XXXVII and XXXVIII, are abstracted in the subjoined table:— Expenditure.

				RECEIPTS		
				1933-34	1934-35	Difference
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue heads	..	..	..	1,28,12,746	1,29,13,694	+ 1,00,948
Debt heads	..	..	..	16,55,145	64,91,086	+ 48,35,941
Investments	..	..	..	—	—	—
TOTAL				1,44,67,891	1,94,04,780	+ 49,36,889

				EXPENDITURE		
Revenue heads	..	..	..	1,12,42,950	1,21,58,942	+ 9,15,992
Debt heads	..	..	..	16,63,512	39,48,838	+ 22,85,326
Capital budget (Electrical, New Water Works & Irrigation)	..	..	..	3,40,586	7,77,728	+ 4,37,142
Investments	..	..	..	7,65,031	44,91,787	+ 37,26,756
TOTAL				1,40,12,079	2,13,77,295	+ 73,65,216

231. The increase in total receipts under the Revenue heads is chiefly due to better income under "Land Revenue", "Tribute", "Customs" and "Excise". Larger expenditure incurred under "General Administration" and "Public Works Department" is mainly responsible for the rise in total expenditure under the same heads.

232. The opening and closing cash balances were:—

Cash Balances.

				In Reserve Treasury	In Sadar Treasury	With the Imperial Bank of India Jaipur & Bombay	TOTAL
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance on the 1st September, 1934	..	..	..	*82,12,955	*45,80,172	†17,15,201	1,45,08,326
Closing balance on the 31st August, 1935	..	..	..	*76,80,148	*25,94,524	† 6,95,287	1,09,69,959

*Equivalent in Jharshahi.

†Equivalent in Kaldar.

Investments.

233. The total investments aggregated Rs.4,54,14,953 on the 31st August, 1935, as compared with Rs. 4,14,59,439 on the 31st August, 1934, as detailed below:—

	On 31st August, 1934	On 31st August, 1935
	Rs.	Rs.
Government securities of the face value of	3,19,61,600	3,59,48,500
Share in Nagda-Muttra Railway	85,00,000	85,00,000
Loan to Bharatpur Darbar	9,97,839	9,06,453
Shares in Bombay Talkies and Pioneer Press	—	60,000
TOTAL	4,14,59,439	4,54,14,953

234. The cost price of the securities of the face value of Rs.3,59,48,500 was Rs.3,10,79,153 and their market value on the 31st August, 1935, was Rs.3,41,67,016 showing appreciation in value by Rs.30,87,863.

235. Interest on investments increased from Rs.19,22,633 to Rs.19,61,873 as noted below:—

Interest on
Investments.

	1933-34	1934-35
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Government securities	11,76,812	11,96,207
Receipts from share in the Nagda-Muttra Railway	6,68,111	6,72,434
Interest on loan to Bharatpur Darbar	63,766	58,520
Interest on loans to Jagirdars	13,944	34,712
TOTAL	19,22,633	19,61,873

Assets.

236. The total assets, apart from outstanding against Jagirdars, etc. and the investment of Rs.77,06,749 in the State Railway, aggregated Rs.5,46,03,428 on the 31st August, 1935, made up of Rs.1,09,69,959 in cash and investments of the market value of Rs.4,36,33,469.

Mint and Tarkashi.

237. The receipts and expenditure of the Mint and Tarkashi Departments decreased from Rs.6,083 and Rs.9,660 in 1933-34 to Rs.4,869 and Rs.7,127, respectively, during the year.

238. *Mint*.—Gold Mohars, Jharshahi rupees and Jharshahi small silver and copper coins are coined in the Mint, and Standard weights in wrought iron and Standard yard measures are also prepared there. In addition, silver bars are cut into small bars of about 70 rupees in weight bearing the seal of the Mint. These are issued for manufacture into fine thread and laces. The output of silver bars decreased from 2,211 to 1,721 during the year, but the sale of Standard weights increased from 211 to 247 maunds.

239. *Tarkashi*.—The chief function of Tarkashi, which is one of the oldest institutions in the State, is to place the hallmark of purity on all manufactures of gold and silver thread and lace.

CHAPTER IX.

MEDICAL.

THE JAIPUR METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

240. The Observatory was established in 1881. It ranks as a first class observatory of the International Order. Observations are taken daily at 8.27, 10.27 and 17.0 hours. In order, however, to move in line with other first class observatories in India, the time of the 2nd observation was changed from 10.27 to 12.30 hours with effect from the 1st January, 1935. The observations taken in the morning are telegraphed to the Director General of Observatories at Poona, and the forecasting centre at Karachi, while those taken in the afternoon to Karachi only. Besides the usual observations, several sets of special observations at different hours were taken and telegraphed to Karachi in connection with flights of aeroplanes. Necessary meteorological data were also supplied to the State Public Works Department for determination of the position of hangars at the State aerodrome at Sanganer, to the Government Entomologist in connection with locust research and to the State Agricultural Department for investigations in connection with *Arhar* and other crops.

241. The Observatory was inspected in December 1934, by the Meteorologist, Karachi, who expressed his satisfaction at its working.

242. The total expenditure incurred by the State on the observatory amounted to Rs.2,610 as against Rs.2,670 in 1933-34.

243. The temperature and rainfall recorded at the observatory are noted in the subjoined table:—

TEMPERATURE.

			<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Rainfall</u>
1931-32	..	..	118.1 (on 24-5-32)	42.8 (on 29-12-31)	77.6	23.32
1932-33	..	..	114.4 (on 30-5-33)	35.0 (on 15-1-33)	75.9	32.92
1933-34	..	..	114.0 (on 14-6-34)	31.0 (on 22-1-34)	77.5	32.21
1934-35	..	..	112.6 (on 28-5-35)	31.0 (on 19-1-35)	75.8	23.11

VACCINATION.

244. The staff of the department was the same as in the preceding year, namely 2 Inspectors, 45 vaccinators, 6 candidate vaccinators, 3 permanent vaccination chaprasis, and 66 temporary vaccination chaprasis engaged during the vaccination season only. It works under the supervision of an Assistant Surgeon. The lymph required for vaccination is obtained from the Government Lymph Depot at Patwa-Dungar in the Naini Tal District. The number of successful primary vaccinations rose from 75,891 in 1933-34 to 77,666 during the year as also successful re-vaccinations from 377 to 559. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs.22,620 as against Rs.22,981 in 1933-34.

VITAL STATISTICS.

245. The total number of births fell from 21,167 in 1933-34 to 16,433 during the year as also deaths from 15,468 to 13,976. In the absence of any law enjoining compulsory registration, these statistics cannot be regarded as accurate.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Personnel.

246. Lt. Colonel J. P. Huban, O. B. E., M. B., B. Ch., B. A. O., I. M. S., held charge of the Medical Department as Director of Medical Services during the year, except for the period from the 13th June, 1935, to the 31st August, 1935, when he was on leave. During his absence, his Personal Assistant Dr. W. Nazareth, M. B., B. S., officiated for him.

Medical Institutions
Vide Ap. XXXIX

247. Of the total number of 49 hospitals and dispensaries in the State, 12 are in the city of Jaipur and 37 in the district. The subjoined table shows the amount of medical relief afforded throughout the State:—

	1933-34	1934-35
Out-patients treated	7,14,593	7,16,163
In-patients treated	9,505	10,481
Operations performed	28,797	20,435
Examinations done for <i>post-mortem</i> and injuries	3,732	2,833
Bacteriological, Pathological and Chemical examinations for Medico-legal and other purposes	4,112	5,485

Expenditure.

248. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs.3,64,184 as compared with Rs.3,88,274 in 1933-34.

Mayo Hospital.

249. The Mayo Hospital, which is the central Hospital of the State, is provided with accommodation for all varieties of cases, quarters for staff, a *post-mortem* room and isolation wards for leprosy and tuberculosis cases etc. It has 170 beds for males and 50 for females. The Curzon-Wyllie Ward for males and the Lady Hardinge Ward for females are much used by better class of patients. The work done in the Hospital and the expenditure incurred thereon during the year are compared in the subjoined table with the corresponding figures of the preceding year:—

	Number of out-patients treated	Number of in-patients treated	Number of operations performed	Total expenditure incurred
				Rs.
1933-34	75,718	4,853	3,414	1,01,208
1934-35	75,068	5,312	3,342	1,07,030

Anti-rabid
treatment.

250. The number of cases bitten by rabid dogs, treated at the Anti-rabid treatment Centre in the Hospital was 442 as against 399 in 1933-34.

Lady Willingdon
Hospital.

251. The work of construction of the Lady Willingdon Hospital on the Rambagh road referred to in the preceding year's report was in progress. The building was built upto the roof-level.

State Zenana
Hospital, Jaipur

252. The Zenana Hospital which commenced working in April, 1931, was administered by the Scottish Mission of Jaipur until the 13th April, 1933, when it was transferred to the control of the Director of Medical Services. 8,699 out-patients and 1,562 in-patients were treated and 339 operations were performed.

Its expenditure amounted to Rs.43,483 as compared with Rs.53,750 in 1933-34.

Epidemics.

253. *Cholera*—Of the 25 cases registered, 22 were reported from Jaipur City; the number of deaths was 17, all of which occurred in the city.

254. *Cerebro-spinal fever*—26 cases of this disease occurred in Jaipur city and the district; only 3, however, proved fatal.

255. *Plague*—Jaipur city was free from plague. 13 towns and villages reported 212 cases with 132 deaths. To combat the disease, the Director of Medical Services was armed with special powers through a Plague Ordinance. It proved a valuable measure in checking the spread of the disease.

256. *Small-pox*—757 cases with 548 deaths were reported from 27 infected villages and towns including Jaipur city. Of the 548 deaths, 529 occurred in Jaipur city. Propaganda was carried out by hand-bills and posters describing the dangers of small-pox and utility of vaccination as a preventive measure.

257. *Malaria*—Malaria prevailed in a very mild form. 127 packets containing 100 powders of 5 grains each of quinine were distributed free through Tahsildars and Police Inspectors.

258. The Aushadhalaya was founded in June, 1919, by a few philanthropic citizens of Jaipur. Its chief source of income is donations received from the public. One of the objects of the institution is to revive the Ayurvedic system of medicine. Recognizing its usefulness, the State made an annual grant of Rs.1,000 in 1926. The amount was raised to Rs.1,200 in 1930 and again to Rs.1,500 in 1932.

Dhanwantri
Aushadhalaya,
Jaipur.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Personnel.

259. Mr. W. Owens, B. A., M. B. E., was Director of Education throughout the year, except for a period of 5 months and 27 days, when he was on leave and when Mr. S. K. Zibbu, M. Sc., Inspector of Schools, officiated for him. Mr. Owens also acted as Principal of the Maharaja's College upto the 31st October, 1934, in addition to his own duties. Mr. M. R. Oak, M. A., Vice-principal of the College, was appointed Principal of the institution with effect from the 1st November, 1934, Mr. K. L. Verma, M. A., Professor of Mathematics, succeeding him in the former post. Mrs. Ramavati Bhatnagar, B. A., B. T., Head Mistress of the Maharaja's Girls' High School resigned on the 5th March, 1935. Miss Nancy Martin, B. A., B. T., was selected to succeed her; she took over charge of her duties on the 22nd July, 1935.

Expenditure on Education.

Vide Ap. XLI.

260. The total expenditure on Education increased from Rs. 6,73,653 in 1933-34 to Rs. 7,10,286 as detailed below:—

					1933-34	1934-35
					Rs.	Rs.
Contributed by the State	..	..	..	..	5,70,182	6,06,485
Contributed by Thikanas	..	..	..	..	1,03,471	1,03,801
TOTAL					6,73,653	7,10,286

261. Private persons and agencies also spent on education a total sum of about Rs. 5,43,220 as compared with about Rs. 2,09,000 in the preceding year.

Number of institutions.

Vide Ap. XLI.

262. The total number of State Institutions increased but those under private management decreased, as will be seen from the following figures:—

				1933-34	1934-35
				Number of schools	Number of scholars
State Institutions	..	..	242	18,974	258
Private Institutions	..	..	379	23,258	374
Chatshalas & Makhtabs	..	..	350	9,769	326
TOTAL				971	52,001

Scholars.

263. According to the Census of 1931, the population of the State was 13,87,067 males and 12,44,708 females. Calculated at the usual rate of 15 per cent, the male population of school-going age works out to 2,08,060 and the female population to 1,86,706, giving a total of 3,94,766. Of this total, 48,956 boys and 3,679 girls were under instruction in 1934-35, as against 48,406 boys and 3,595 girls in 1933-34.

Scholars according to race and religion.

264. The race and religion of pupils in all the institutions of the State are shown in the subjoined table:—

					Number of pupils of school-going age	Number of scholars in 1933-34	Number of scholars in 1934-35
Hindus	..	..	..	..	3,57,921	42,059	43,209
Musalmanas	..	..	..	..	32,187	7,178	6,790
Others	..	..	..	..	4,658	2,764	2,636
TOTAL					3,94,766	52,001	52,635

265. During 1934-35, 19.6 per cent of the total number of scholars were receiving English education, 1.1 per cent technical education and the rest vernacular or classical education as against 19.24 and 0.76, respectively, in 1933-34.

Proportion of Scholars according to kind of Education.

266. There was one public institution for every 9.3 villages as against 9.5 in 1933-34.

267. The direct annual expenditure on the education of each pupil reading in different kinds of institutions maintained by the State was as follows :—

State Expenditure per scholar.

					1933-34	1934-35
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Maharaja's College	..	..	..	..	198 13 3	217 15 9
Sanskrit College	..	..	..	..	67 0 6	66 6 4
High & A. V. Schools	..	..	..	..	43 11 6	46 12 10
Girls' Schools	..	..	..	..	48 3 9	44 15 5
Vernacular Schools	..	..	..	..	11 3 0	10 7 11
Average cost per scholar	..	..	..	..	22 4 5	29 7 9

268. The number of scholars on the roll of the College was 471, of whom 216 were in the Degree Classes and 255 in the Intermediate classes, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 476, 178 and 298, respectively. The total expenditure of the institution increased from Rs. 94,644 in 1933-34 to Rs. 1,02,673 during the year.

Maharaja's Arts College.

269. The results of the Degree and Intermediate Examinations for 1935 are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

			Number of students sent up	Number of passes	Percentage
M. A. (Final)	..	1934	8	7	87.5
		1935	11	11	100.0
M. A. (Previous)	..	1934	14	12	85.7
		1935	10	7	70.0
M. Sc. (Final)	..	1934	..	..	..
		1935	1	1	100.0
M. Sc. (Previous)	..	1934	1	1	100.0
		1935	1	1	100.0
B. A.	..	1934	73	42	56.7
		1935	63	31	49.2
B. Sc.	..	1934	8	7	87.5
		1935	13	4	30.7
Intermediate (Arts)	..	1934	96	44	45.8
		1935	71	54	76.0
Do. (Science)	..	1934	36	12	33.3
		1935	35	20	57.1
Do. (Commerce)	..	1934	..	..	..
		1935	20	12	60.0

270. One student passed in the first division in the M. A. (Final) and one in the same division in the B. Sc. Examinations of 1935. In the Intermediate Science Examination two students were placed in the first division and two gained distinction in Mathematics and Physics. One student gained distinction in Banking and Accountancy in the Intermediate (Commerce) Examination.

Birla Intermediate
College, Pilani.

271. The following table exhibits the results of the Birla Intermediate College :—

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of students sent up</u>	<u>Number of passes</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Intermediate (Arts)	1934	40	30	75.0
	1935	23	20	86.9
Do. (Commerce)	1934	39	21	53.8
	1935	37	24	64.8

Maharaja's
Sanskrit College.

272. The number of scholars in the Sanskrit College increased from 416 in 1933-34 to 437 during the year, as also the expenditure from Rs. 27,884 to Rs. 29,017.

High Schools.

273. The number of High Schools was the same as in the preceding year, namely 13. Their particulars and their results in the High School Examination conducted by the Rajputana Board are abstracted in the subjoined table :—

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of students sent up</u>	<u>Number of students passed</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
<i>State Schools</i>				
(1) Maharaja's High School, Jaipur ..	1934	136	88	65.0
	1935	126	80	63.5
(2) Darbari High School, Jaipur ..	1934	49	28	57.0
	1935	57	35	61.8
(3) Man Nobles' High School, Goner (Jaipur)	1934	..	..	..
	1935	..	..	..
(4) Maharaja's Girls' High School, Jaipur	1934	6	3	50.0
	1935	6	1	16.6
<i>Thikana Schools</i>				
✓ (5) Jai Singh High School, Khetri ..	1934	16	6	37.8
	1935	25	7	28.0
(6) AngloVedic High School, Johner	1934	12	8	66.6
	1935	11	6	54.5
(7) Sri-Kalyan High School, Sikar ..	1934	20	11	55.0
	1935	24	15	62.5
<i>Private Schools</i>				
(8) Scottish Mission High School, Jaipur	1934	17	7	41.1
	1935	22	12	54.5
(9) Pareek Pathshala High School, Jaipur	1934	28	18	64.2
	1935	25	15	60.0
(10) Chirawa High School, Chirawa ..	1934	12	7	58.3
	1935	10	7	70.0
(11) Birla High School, Pilani ..	1934	34	26	76.5
	1935	33	19	57.5
(12) Seth G. B. Podar High School, Nawalgarh	1934	25	17	68.0
	1935	22	13	59.0
(13) Bishambelal High School, Bagar	1934	..	..	..
	1935	..	..	..

Man Nobles' High
School, Goner.

274. Class X was formed in the Man Nobles' School in July 1935, and the first batch of students will appear at the High School Examination in 1936. The number of scholars was 74 as against 73 in the preceding year. Of the 9 candidates sent up for the Jaipur Anglo-Ver-nacular Middle Examination of 1935, three were successful. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,984 during the year.

275. The total number of scholars in the Fine Arts and Crafts sections was 275 as against 274 in the preceding year. Two vernacular teachers were added to the staff and the opening of 2 new sections—Designing and Clay-modelling, was sanctioned. The expenditure of the institution amounted to Rs. 25,836 as against Rs. 24,725 in 1933-34.

Maharaja's School
of Arts & Crafts.

276. The number of State Girls' Schools and the number of scholars on the rolls in 1933-34 and 1934-35 were as follows :—

State Girls' Schools.

			<u>1933-34</u>		<u>1934-35</u>	
			Number of schools	Number of scholars	Number of schools	Number of scholars
Normal School	..	..	1	11	1	15
Secondary Schools	..	..	1	274	1	263
Primary Schools	..	..	16	570	18	663
TOTAL	..		18	855	20	941

277. The total expenditure on girls' education incurred by the State rose from Rs. 41,240 to Rs. 42,319 during the year.

278. A new Training School for imparting training to teachers of vernacular schools was opened at Paota in September 1934.

Teachers' Training
and Boys' Normal
School.

279. Two teachers were deputed to the Benares Training College to undergo the Bachelor of Teaching Course.

280. Six teachers from State Schools and eight from Thikana and private schools were admitted to the Training School at Jaipur in July, 1935. One Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools and 4 teachers of the State Anglo-Vernacular schools, who were admitted to the Training School in 1934, resumed their duties after completing the Anglo-Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Course. 68 teachers from State schools and two from Thikana and private schools were under training in the Primary Teachers' Certificate classes of the Normal School, Jaipur, and the Central Training School, Paota. The number of teachers under training in the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate class of the Normal School, Jaipur, was 21, of whom 19 belonged to State schools and 2 to Thikana and private schools. 28 candidates were sent up from the Normal School for the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination of 1935, out of whom 25 were successful. The total expenditure incurred by the State on training institutions amounted to Rs. 29,080 during the year as against Rs. 23,046 in 1933-34.

281. Grants-in-aid made by the State aggregated Rs. 21,410 in 1934-35 as against Rs. 20,639 in 1933-34.

Grants-in-aid to
Educational
Institutions.

CHAPTER XI.

MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Atish.

282. There were 70 horses in the Atish at the beginning of the year. 60 horses were transferred to it from the stables of the Rambagh Palace with an annual grant of Rs. 50,000 made for their maintenance from the budget of His Highness' Household. 22 horses were newly purchased, 5 were received in Nazar and 8 from the Jaipur Laneers. 12 were presented to Jagirdars and others, one was sold, 12 were transferred to Jaipur Lancers and 3 died, leaving 137 at the end of the year. With the rise in the number of animals, the expenditure increased from Rs. 46,041 in 1933-34 to Rs. 93,657 during the year.

Bakshi Khana
Qilejat & Jagir.

283. Thakur Jaswant Singh of Parli held charge of the amalgamated department of Bakshi Khana Qilejat and Jagir throughout the year.

284. *Qilejat*—There were 30 forts on the borders of the State varying from small buildings with mud walls to massive structures, such as, the Fort of Khandar and the historic stronghold of Ranthambhore. The forts have been garrisoned partly by State Forces and partly by retainers of Jagirdars. In lieu of pay for service rendered, Jagirdars are assigned a fixed number of villages from the revenues of which the expenses of their detachments are defrayed. When the Bakshi Khana Qilejat department came into being, the strength of the State garrison was 2,026 officers and men, involving an expenditure of over three lakhs a year. The number of these forts, which are now of no military use but are only maintained for reasons of sentiment, is being gradually reduced, as also the strength of their garrison. During the year 1934-35 there were 18 forts with a garrison of 608 men maintained at a total cost of Rs. 59,214.

285. The obligation of the Jagirdars to supply men for service at the forts of Ranthambhore and Khandar was commuted into cash in 1931-32 at the rate of Rs.9 per man per mensem. Seventeen villages held by the Jagirdars of Jhilai, Barnala, Dhula, Chitora and Boraj on account of the Qiledari of these forts have so far been resumed—some at the Jagirdars' own request and others as the Jagirdars defaulted to pay the commuted amount.

286. *Jagir*—Under the old feudal system each Jagirdar had to provide a prescribed number of horse sowars for the service (Chakri) of the Raj. The obligation to furnish sowars was commuted into cash payment in 1925 when their strength was about 5,600. Consequent on the lapse of some of the Jagirs, their number gradually decreased; it was 5,488 in 1934-35. Details are as below:—

Total number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,488
Number deducted on account of Muafi as mentioned in original grants	..	..						1,037
Number deducted on account of Muafi given from time to time in consideration of reduced Tan in possession of certain Jagirdars	..	..						212
						Total	..	1,249
Balance denoting actual strength	..	..	..	..	..			4,239
Number commuted into cash	..	..	..	..	..			3,956
Number exempted from service on account of Khasa or Laggi Naqqara	..	..						221
Balance on the 31st August 1935 from whom service is taken	..	..						62
						Total	..	4,239

287. The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 19,577 as compared with Rs. 19,649 in the preceding year.

288. The Bera consists of Minas, whose forefathers were given land on service tenure in 12 villages. The number of grantees was 16 Jamadars and 470 men during the year. Their holdings are now scattered over the following 25 villages:—

**Bera Mina
Baragaon.**

(1) Nangal	..	..	..	..	..	..	In	Tahsil	Amber
(2) Natata	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	Do.	
(3) Khohra	..	..	..	..	..	..		Do.	
(4) Dhandh	..	..	..	..	..	..		Do.	
(5) Kant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Do.	
(6) Chhapradi	..	..	..	..	..	..		Do.	
(7) Sangawala	..	..	..	..	..	..		Do.	
(8) Kushalpura	..	..	..	..	..	..		Do.	
(9) Toda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In	Tahsil	Jamwa
									Ramgarh
(10) Bilod	..	..	..	..	..	..		Do.	
(11) Datala	..	..	..	..	..	..		Do.	
(12) Ghat-Jamwai	..	..	..	..	..	..		Do.	
(13) Ramgarh	..	..	..	..	..	..		Do.	
(14) Nondpura	..	..	..	..	..	..		Do.	
(15) Rasoulpura	..	..	..	..	..	..		Do.	
(16) Maliwas	..	..	..	..	..	..		Do.	
(17) Gujarhala	..	..	..	..	..	..		Do.	
(18) Gatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	In	Tahsil	Sawai
									Jaipur
(19) Ghati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Do.	
(20) Laopura	..	..	..	..	..	..		Do.	
(21) Santokhpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	In	Tahsil	Chaksu
(22) Kanwarpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	In	Tahsil	Lalsot
(23) Madhopura	..	..	..	..	..	..		Do.	
(24) Toda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Do.	
(25) Chainpura	..	..	..	..	..	..		Do.	

289. Land was originally given on the condition that one man was produced for Raj service for each plough, one plough representing about 120 bighas. The descendants of the original grantees multiplied and the land was divided and sub-divided, each shareholder having to serve the Raj for a period proportionate to his share. The total number of co-sharers during the year was 1,689. These men perform watch and ward duties in the palaces and in the several departments and offices of the State. They also serve as guards at the Forts of Nahargarh, Jaigarh and Ambagarh and other places. They are now attached to Bakshi Khana Qilejat and Jagir. The expenditure incurred in connection with their supervision amounted to Rs. 722 against Rs. 719 in the preceding year.

290. Pandit Harihar Nath Sukhia continued to hold charge of the Charity Department. The expenditure of the various branches of the department amounted to Rs 2,67,791 and 7 gold mohars as against Rs. 2,69,724 in 1933-34, as detailed below:—

Charity.

						<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1934-35</u>
						Rs.	Rs.
Karkhana Punya ..	..	..	..	..	..	58,291	62,829 and 7 gold mohars.
Raj temples	..	..	..	..	..	83,297	84,575
Sadabarat	..	..	..	..	..	22,484	23,369
Other charities (including miscellaneous expenditure)	..	..				92,911	84,855
Cost of Superintendent's office etc. (including Rozinas to Payandgan Modikhana).	..	..	..	..	..	12,741	12,163
						<u>2,69,724</u>	<u>2,67,791 and 7 gold mohars</u>

291. The Gaushala and the Anath Ashram (Orphanage) for Hindu Orphans continued to receive monthly grants-in-aid of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50, respectively, from the funds of the Charity Department.

Farrash Khana
(including Mashal
Khana).

292. Thakur Kalyan Singh of Ajairapura was Officer-in-charge of Farrash Khana throughout the year. The expenditure of the department increased from Rs. 22,665 in 1933-34 to Rs. 24,548 during the year.

Feel Khana.

293. Two elephants received in Nazar increased their total number from 15 at the beginning of the year to 17 at its close. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 31,687 as compared with Rs. 33,114 during the preceding year.

Forests,
Shikarkhana and
Grass Farm.

294. Thakur Bhairon Singh was Superintendent of Forests, Shikarkhana and Grass Farm throughout the year.

295. The receipts of the Department rose from Rs. 1,37,815 in 1933-34 to Rs. 1,39,164 during the year, the expenditure falling from Rs. 1,40,213 to Rs. 1,33,808.

296. *Forests*—Afforestation of about 9 sq. miles of Talva Bhajar tract in Tahsil Bairath increased the area under forest conservation from 335 sq. miles in 1933-34 to 344 during the year. The number of forest offences rose from 316 to 522, the compensation realised in the cases compounded rising in proportion from Rs. 1,778 to Rs. 2,512 during the year. The number of cattle and browsers impounded rose from 2,501 to 3,765, as also the moiety of the Forest Department on account of pound fees from Rs. 509 to Rs. 1,604. The number of cattle admitted to grazing and the grazing fee realised declined from 1,42,932 and Rs. 33,515 in 1933-34 to 1,33,166 and Rs. 16,595, respectively, during the year. There were three outbreaks of fire but the damage done was negligible, as grass had already been removed.

297. *Shikarkhana*—Eight tigers and four panthers were, among other animals, shot during the year.

298. *Grass Farm*—The area under the control of the Farm continued to be the same, namely 17 sq. miles. The total quantity of grass in the Farm was 2,41,655 maunds, out of which 84,137 maunds were issued leaving a balance of 1,57,518 maunds at the end of the year.

Gardens.

299. Of the total number of 35 State Gardens maintained during the year, 9 were for the exclusive use of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. Receipts increased from Rs. 3,297 in 1933-34 to Rs. 5,154 during the year. The total expenditure, including that incurred through the Public Works Department, decreased from Rs. 1,04,510 to Rs. 1,03,387. Extensions were made to the garden at the Rambagh Palace. No work of any importance was done in the Ram Niwas Garden, which is the principal public recreation ground and a favourite resort for the people of Jaipur City.

Kapardwara.

300. B. Satkori Mukerji, B.A., continued to hold charge of the Kapardwara, which is located in a building within the premises of the Chandra Mahal Palace in the City. It is an institution peculiar to the Jaipur State and the name signifies the State Wardrobe. It consisted of the following four main sections during the year:—

- (1) Jawaharkhana, which contains valuable ornaments and jewellery of the State.
- (2) Toshakhana, wherein personal apparel of the Ruler and other costly clothes are kept.
- (3) Zargarkhana, in which gold and silver articles are stored.
- (4) Khazana Bela, wherein cash is kept.

The work of preparing a fresh inventory of the articles in Jawaharkhana and of re-valuing the jewellery, which was started under the orders of the Darbar by Mr. A. T. Allen of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company of London during 1933-34, was finished during the year. Of the outstanding arrears of Rs. 8,74,747 due to Kapardwara, sums aggregating Rs. 20,324 were realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,54,423 at the end of the year. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 25,293 as against Rs. 22,608 in 1933-34.

Khasa Baggi
Khana.

301. Khasa Baggi Khana continued to remain in charge of Thakur Kalyan Singh of Ajairapura. The number of horses was the same as in the preceding year namely 20. Of the 34 carriages, one was sold, leaving 33 at the end of the year. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 19,026 in 1933-34 to Rs. 15,906 during the year.

302. Mahakma Khabar is the Intelligence Department of the State. Its employees, who are known as Khabar Navises, are posted at Nizamats, Tahsils and other important places. Their duty is to communicate news of importance to headquarters. They also perform postal work of Raj Post Offices in the district. Their strength was the same as in the preceding year, viz. 114. The expenditure of the department was Rs.21,574 as against Rs.21,150 in 1933-34. Mahakma Khabar.
303. The Library, which is located in a Raj building centrally situated in the city, was founded in 1886. It is a State Institution, being financed entirely by the Darbar, apart from a small monthly fee of four annas per head recovered from those readers, who take away books to read at their homes. The income from this source amounted to Rs.317 as against Rs.312 in the preceding year. The Library is open to the public from sunrise to sunset on all days except Sundays and holidays. The number of visitors and readers was 41,157 as against 42,677 in 1933-34. An addition of 314 books increased the total number in stock from 22,127 at the beginning of the year to 22,441 at its end. The total expenditure was nearly the same, being Rs.4,814 as against Rs.4,832 in 1933-34. The Director of Education is the Controlling Officer of the Institution. Maharaja's Public Library.
304. Mistri Khana is maintained for the prompt manufacture, and supply on payment, of articles of furniture required for the Palaces and the various departments of the State. The value of work turned out decreased from Rs.22,530 in 1933-34 to Rs.14,049 during the year, as also the receipts and expenditure from Rs.3,200 and Rs. 8,199 to Rs. 2,630 and Rs.7,275, respectively. Mistri Khana.
305. Mr. E. Mason was relieved of the office of Superintendent of the State Motor Department on the 7th February, 1935, and Mr. J. N. Bhargava, Assistant to the Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, was appointed in his place on the 25th February, 1935. The number of motor vehicles was 67 on the 1st September, 1934. Fifteen new cars were purchased and 22 were sold, which left 60 vehicles in the Garage at the end of the year. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs.1,41,998 as against Rs. 1,55,270 during the preceding year. Motor Department.
306. The Albert Museum, which is maintained by the State, came into existence in 1881. It was removed in 1886 to the Albert Hall in the Ram Niwas Gardens. The building is one of the notable architectural features of Jaipur. The Museum is open to the public throughout the year from 7-30 A.M. to half an hour before sunset, except on Sundays when it is closed at 10 A.M. and reopened at 3 P.M. On Fridays it is reserved for women after 12 noon. The lady visitors are taken round the galleries by women attendants. The number of visitors was 2,48,892 as against 2,55,650 during the preceding year, the expenditure amounting to Rs.14,021 against Rs.9,960. Babu Hanuman Prasad Vaish, B.A., continued to hold the appointment of Curator of the Museum, under the control of the Director of Education. Museum.
307. The sect of Nagas is said to have been established by one Sunder Das, who was one of the disciples of Maharaj Dadu Dayal, a great religious preceptor, who flourished in the 17th century. The Nagas, who form a quasi-religious military order, are divided into nine "Jamats". They profess to be celibate but have the privilege of adoption which is made from various castes. They do not now perform any Military duties but chiefly work as process servers and messengers at Tahsils and Nizamats and assist the revenue staff in connection with the realisation of land revenue. Their sanctioned strength in the service of the State continues to be 5,375 men. The expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs.2,59,917 against Rs.2,60,660 in 1933-34. Nagas.
308. Risala Kalan is a dismounted body of men, recruited solely from Rajputs. The men perform watch and ward duties in the City Palace and serve as Lawazama on ceremonial occasions. They are armed with swords and muzzle loading guns of local manufacture. Their strength increased from 126 officers and men at the beginning of the year to 142 at its close. The expenditure amounted to Rs.16,900 as compared with Rs.15,024 in 1933-34. Risala Kalan.
309. Two camels were sold and an equal number was purchased, the total remaining the same as in the preceding year, namely 6. The expenditure rose from Rs.2,724 in 1933-34 to Rs. Rs.3,208 during the year. Shutar Khana.
310. Major C. J. Phillips, I.A.R.O., continued to be Director of Music. The expenditure of the Band aggregated Rs.21,022 as compared with Rs.18,442 in 1933-34. State Band.

State Printing Press.

311. The Press is located within the premises of the Central Jail. Its Manager works under the control of the Superintendent of the Jail. Convict-labour is employed besides paid staff. Two treadle machines and a quantity of type were purchased during the year at a total cost of Rs.5,354. The results of the year's working are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

						1933-34	1934-35
						Rs.	Rs.
Value of stock at the beginning of the year	..	..	..	..	..	43,733	45,392
Value of stock purchased during the year	..	..	..	..	..	24,529	24,904
Total	..	..	..	..	..	68,262	70,296
Value of stock issued during the year	..	..	..	..	..	22,870	21,061
Value of balance of stock in hand at the end of the year	..	..	..	..	..	45,392	49,235
Gross Income	..	..	..	..	..	20,831	13,699
Expenditure (including cost of raw material)	..	..	..	..	..	34,335	35,501
Value of out-turn of work actually done during the year	..	..	..	..	..	45,594	36,941
Net Income after deducting expenditure and depreciation charges of machinery at 10 per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	13,024	5,102

Veterinary.

312. The State Veterinary Department was placed under the control of the Director of Medical Services with effect from the 17th June, 1935. Mr. J. Chowdhury, G. B. V. C., continued to hold the appointment of State Veterinary Officer. The work done by the department is abstracted below:—

						1933-34	1934-35
<i>Work done at Jaipur</i>							
Total number of cases treated	..	..	..	..	..	1,062	1,350
Operations performed	..	..	..	..	..	81	119
Castrations performed	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Animals examined as regards soundness or otherwise	..	..	..	..	..	97	104
Medico-legal cases attended to	..	..	..	..	..	12	13
Post-Mortem examinations done	..	..	..	..	..	6	9
Medicines supplied in cases not brought to dispensary	..	..	..	..	..	203	117
<i>In the District</i>							
Number of villages visited	..	..	..	..	..	26	23
Cases treated	..	..	..	..	..	558	680
Animals inoculated against rinderpest	..	..	..	..	..	554	1,344

313. The Expenditure during the year amounted to Rs.7,085 as against Rs.9,184 in 1933-34.

Minor Karkhanas and Bcras.

314. Besides the departments dealt with in the foregoing paragraphs, there are a few minor Karkhanas and Bcras, which do not call for special notice. Their expenditure and the strength of their staff are however exhibited in Appendix XLII.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

315. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur is the Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts' Association of the Jaipur State.

Boy Scouts' Association, Jaipur State.

316. The number of scouts in the State has been on the increase and the main task with which the Association was confronted during the year was the proper supervision and organisation of the troops on modern lines. It was rendered easy by the creation by the State of a whole time post of an Organising Secretary on Rs.100 p.m. for 2 years in the first instance. A scouter of Delhi, Mr. Ram Swarup Dhiman, B. A. (Hons.), Wood Badger, was appointed to the post with effect from the 8th April, 1935. Since his appointment, he has been carrying on the work of organisation and inspection of the various troops in the State.

317. The good progress made by the movement may be gauged from the fact that the number of groups and of scouts increased from 77 and 2,743 in 1933-34 to 85 and 3,165, respectively, during the year under report. Subjoined are the details of the groups working during the year:—

Name of Association or Institution	Number of Groups	Number of Scouts
(1) Jaipur Scouts Association	18	656
(2) Khetri Scouts Association	22	772
(3) Pilani Scouts Association	2	129
(4) Dausa Scouts Association	1	46
(5) Sikar Scouts Association	4	89
(6) Nawalgarh Seth G. B. Podar High School	1	68
(7) Jobner Anglo-Vedic High School	2	141
(8) Goner Man Nobles' School	1	53
(9) Mukandgarh Anglo-Vernacular Middle School	1	64
(10) Bagar Bishamberlal High School	1	47
(11) Bandikui Anglo-Vernacular Lower Middle School	1	26
(12) Jhunjhunu Middle School	1	26
(13) Paota Central Training School	1	33
(14) Paota Model School	1	35
(15) Dundlod Sanskrit Pathshala	1	20
(16) Praggura Vernacular Middle School	1	55
(17) Bhandarez Vernacular Middle School	1	85
(18) Chaksu Vernacular Middle School	1	51
(19) Bairath Vernacular Middle School	1	79
(20) Sri Madhopur Vernacular Middle School	1	55
(21) Gangapur Vernacular Middle School	1	28
(22) Sawai Ramgarh Vernacular Middle School	1	48
(23) Ajitgarh Vernacular Middle School	1	18
(24) Danta Ramgarh Vernacular Primary School	1	17
(25) Sawai Madhopur Vernacular Middle School	1	88
(26) Kanwat Vernacular Middle School	1	57
(27) Mozamabad Vernacular Middle School	1	44
(28) Baswa Vernacular Middle School	1	25
(29) Hindaun Vernacular Middle School	1	55
(30) Bonli Vernacular Middle School	1	58

Name of Association or Institution	Number of Groups	Number of Scouts
(31) Basi Vernacular Middle School	1	21
(32) Paota (Todabhim) Vernacular Primary School ..	1	5
(33) Malpura Vernacular Middle School	1	29
(34) Amarsar Vernacular Middle School	1	26
(35) Niwai Vernacular Middle School	1	24
(36) Mahwa Vernacular Middle School	1	29
(37) Kotkasim Vernacular Middle School	1	28
(38) Lalsot Vernacular Middle School	1	39
(39) Toda Rai Singh Vernacular Middle School ..	1	27
(40) Alsisar Middle School	1	40
(41) Manoharpur Vernacular Middle School	1	17
(42) Danta Vernacular Middle School	1	16
TOTAL ..	85	3,165

318. Camps and hikes were organised by the various groups all over the State. Training camps were also held by the Pilani Local Association. Village uplift work is being taken up by some of the troops in the district. Scouts all over the State take social service and good turns in their spare time and render active and valuable help on the occasion of Melas and in cases of fires and accidents.

319. The most outstanding event of the year was the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty the King-Emperor. Rallies in this connection were organised all over the State and the Scouts helped in selling Silver Jubilee flags.

320. Dr. F.de Molner, International Commissioner of Hungary, in company with a Belgian Scout and a Hungarian Rover, visited Jaipur in March 1935; they were treated as guests by the State Association.

321. The State grant-in-aid of the funds of the Association was raised from Rs.1,500 to Rs.2,000 during the year. This is the main source of its income, the sum realised from public subscriptions amounting to Rs.196 only. The balance in hand of the Association at the end of the year was Rs.5,449.

322. The Jaipur Child Welfare Branch, which is affiliated to the Lady Chelmsford All-India League for Maternity and Child Welfare, is managed and worked through a local committee. The branch had three centres, one of which had to be closed in November, 1934, owing to financial stringency. The remaining two worked under the supervision of a Lady Health Visitor who was assisted by one midwife and one *dai*. The welfare workers gave advice to mothers visiting the centres in the matter of cleanliness and upbringing of children and also attended to minor ailments of children. Maternity Wards in one of the centres afforded an opportunity to local *daïs* for practical work. The services of the trained staff are in requisition for confinement cases. The work done during the year is compared below with that done in the preceding year:—

	1933-34	1934-35
Babies given baths	12,537	11,373
Babies weighed	260	207
Ante-natal cases seen at centres	1,322	1,122
Ante-natal cases seen at home	1,284	1,153
Homes visited	11,261	10,066
Confinements done in the Maternity Ward	14	13
Confinements done at home	87	78
Children given Milk	141	4 daily
Children given Virol	1	2 daily
Children given Chemical food	1	—

Child Welfare,
Jaipur.

						<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1934-35</u>
Children given Glaxo	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Needle work classes held	..	..	..	..	..	138	82
Clothes given to children	..	..	..	..	..	308	210
Magic Lantern Lectures given	..	..	..	..	..	2	1

323. Owing to an outbreak of plague in villages in the neighbourhood of Jaipur city, the usual Baby Show and Health Exhibition could not be held during the year. Moreover, the medical staff was, at the time, engaged in preventing the spread of the disease.

324. A total contribution of Rs.2,100 was received from the State during the year as compared with Rs.1,600 in 1933-34. The receipts and expenditure are abstracted in the table below:—

						<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1934-35</u>
						Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	..	..	..	..	..	*175	†55
Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	10,466	11,343
				TOTAL	..	10,641	11,398
Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	10,586	11,394
Closing balance	..	..	..	..	..	†55	‡4

325. The number of Jaipur boys reading in the College was 29 at the beginning of the year. It remained the same at its close, 2 boys having been withdrawn and 2 newly admitted. **Mayo College.**

326. Thakur Shyam Karan, Sheora, stood first in the examination of the 3rd year course of the Post Diploma. In the Diploma Examination, Thakur Guman Singh of Gudha topped the list of successful candidates of the Mayo College. All the boys from the State did well in the annual examinations and received promotion except Kr. Durga Singh of Sheopur who was not promoted. The boys continued to take a keen interest in games and sports and won 18 prizes at the Annual Sports.

327. The annual Prize Distribution was held on the 17th December, 1934, when His Highness the Maharana Sahib Bahadur of Udaipur presided over the function. Five Jaipur boys received prizes as below :—

- (1) Thakur Shyam Karan, Sheora Special prize for Proficiency in Law.
- (2) Thakur Guman Singh of Gudha For Proficiency in Mathematics.
- (3) Kanwar Har Dayal Singh of Sikar For Proficiency in English.
- (4) Kanwar Devi Singh of Mandawa For Proficiency in History.
- (5) Thakur Shyam Karan, Sheora Class Prize.

328. Various improvements and additions were made to the Jaipur House in the College. The garden attached to it won the Lady Willingdon Cup in the House Gardens Competition for the 2nd year in succession.

329. The following are the 29 Jaipur boys who were reading in the College at the end of the year:—

* Exclusive of Rs.15,542 in Bank.

† Exclusive of Rs.14,421 in Bank.

‡ Exclusive of Rs.18,188 in Bank.

(1) Thakur Shyam Karan, Sheora	..	..	..	Post Diploma, 4th year.
(2) Raja Sardar Singh of Khetri	..	..	..	Post Diploma, 2nd year.
(3) Bhanwar Ram Singh of Khandela (Senior Branch)	}	..	..	1st Class
(4) Rawal Kalyan Singh of Raisar		..	..	2nd Class
(5) R. Amar Singh, Ratlam	}	..	..	2nd Class
(6) Kanwar Laxman Singh, Moondota		..	..	2nd Class
(7) Kanwar Bhanupratap Singh of Dudu	}	..	..	3rd Class
(8) Kanwar Ganga Singh of Dudu		..	..	3rd Class
(9) Kanwar Har Dayal Singh, Sikar	}	..	..	3rd Class
(10) Kanwar Ratan Singh, Dundlod		..	..	3rd Class
(11) Kanwar Raghubir Singh, Dundlod	}	..	..	4th Class
(12) Kanwar Kalyan Singh, Nirjharna		..	..	4th Class
(13) Kanwar Kesri Singh, Danta	}	..	..	4th Class
(14) Bhanwar Raghubir Singh, Ajairajpura		..	..	4th Class
(15) R. Jaswant Singh, Sumel	}	..	..	5th Class
(16) Kanwar Janak Singh, Chomu		..	..	5th Class
(17) Kanwar Madan Singh, Danta	}	..	..	5th Class
(18) Kanwar Khuman Singh, Barnala		..	..	5th Class
(19) Kanwar Devi Singh, Mandawa	}	..	..	6th Class
(20) Thakur Baldeo Singh, Dhod (Sikar)		..	..	6th Class
(21) Kanwar Jagdeo Singh, Danta	}	..	..	6th Class
(22) Kanwar Bhim Singh, Mandawa		..	..	6th Class
(23) Thakur Amar Singh, Kochore	}	..	..	7th Class
(24) Thakur Ladu Singh, Alsisar		..	..	7th Class
(25) Kanwar Gajendra Singh, Duni	}	..	..	8th Class
(26) Thakur Ishwar Singh, Tordi		..	..	8th Class
(27) Thakur Sheodan Singh, Ladana	}	..	..	9th Class
(28) Kanwar Bhawani Singh, Duni		..	..	9th Class
(29) Kanwar Raj Singh, Malsisar				

State Gazette.

330. The Jaipur State Gazette is printed in the State Printing Press located in the Central Jail at Jaipur. It is published fortnightly on the 1st and the 15th of every month in English, Urdu and Hindi. Its copies are supplied free to State departments and offices and are also exchanged with those of the Official Gazettes of the Bikaner, Jodhpur, Idar, Bundi and Palanpur States. Its subscription is Rs.3 a year for copies supplied locally and Rs.4 for those sent outside Jaipur. The total number of copies issued rose from 283 in 1933-34 to 290 during the year. The latter figure includes 155 copies supplied free.

State-Soldiers' Board, Jaipur.

331. The Chief functions of the Indian Soldiers' Board are to help in a general way pensioners of the British Indian Army, to secure employment for pensioners and demobilised soldiers, who have insufficient means, and to help, by means of contributions from the various

Relief Funds, families of soldiers who are in need of relief. The local Board at Jaipur was started as a tentative measure in May, 1928, and was made a permanent institution in January 1929. The Darbar made a grant of Rs.750 to meet its expenditure in its experimental stage. Since its formation on a permanent basis, it has been receiving from the Indian Soldiers' Board an annual contribution varying between Rs. 400 and Rs.770, according to its needs. The Board is composed of a President and 15 members, the former being Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, Finance Member of the Council of State. At the commencement of the year 5 boys of ex-soldiers were recipients of scholarships. Owing to their failure at the annual examination, scholarships to three of them had to be discontinued. Two fresh scholarships were sanctioned during the year.

332. Lists of ex-soldiers received from the Regiments from time to time were forwarded to the various departments of the State. But owing to paucity of vacancies a limited number could only be given employment in the State.

333. The Jaipur State Soldiers' Board continued to take keen interest in Poppy Day celebrations. Its President acted as Chairman of the Poppy Day Committee. The Day was celebrated on the 11th November, 1934, when a sum of Rs.5,310 was collected from the sale of Poppies. Out of this amount, Rs.1,300 were sent to the Rajputana Branch of the Ex-soldiers Association at Ajmer; the incidental expenses amounted to Rs.240, leaving a balance of Rs.3,770, which was placed at the disposal of the Jaipur State Board. The amount will be devoted to the distribution of relief, scholarship, etc., to those destitute ex-soldiers and their dependants, who can not, under the rules, get any relief from the funds allotted by the Government of India. The following maintenance allowances were sanctioned by the Board during the year from the above fund:—

Rs. 5 a month for 2 years to 6 persons.

Rs. 4 a month for 2 years to 9 persons.

Rs. 3 a month for 2 years to 11 persons.

334. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 260-6; a sum of Rs. 440 was received as an annual grant from the Rajputana Indian Soldiers' Board for incidental expenses; interest on Savings Bank deposit amounted to Rs. 5-8-0. The total receipts during the year thus amounted to Rs. 705-14-0, against which an expenditure aggregating Rs. 583-4-0 was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 122-10-0 at the end of the year.

335. Rawal Sangram Singh of Samode, Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol, Thakur Sangram Singh of Diggi and Thakur Devi Singh of Dangarthal continued to be members of the Local Committee of the Sabha. The number of marriages reported among Rajputs and Charans declined from 1,131 and 41 in 1933-34 to 814 and 14, respectively, during the year. The number of reported cases of breach of rules decreased from 28 to 11 as below:—

Walterkrit
Rajputra Hitkarni
Sabha.

				1933-34	1934-35
Celebrating marriage without permission.	..	..	..	17	5
Celebrating marriage against age limit.	..	..	..	2	2
Celebrating marriage against scale of expenditure.	..	..	..	—	1
Celebrating marriage against Tyag Rules	..	..	..	3	—
Celebrating second marriage in lifetime of the first wife	..	..	..	—	—
Taking men in Barat in excess of the prescribed number			..	3	—
Performing Nukta against order	..	..	..	3	3
			TOTAL	28	11

336. The unrealised balance of fines amounted to Rs. 336-4-0 on the 1st September, 1934. Fines imposed during the year aggregated Rs. 84-4-0. Of the total amount of Rs. 420-8-0, recoveries were made to the extent of Rs. 350, leaving an unrealised balance of Rs. 70-8-0 at the end of the year.

(Vide Chapter I)

APPENDIX III.

Population of the Jaipur State according to the Census of 1931.

						Jaipur State	Jaipur City	
Occupied houses	..	..	..	..	..	5,66,662	23,774	
Population	..	..	..	..	..	26,31,775	1,44,179	
<i>Classification of Population</i>						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindu	12,56,285	11,25,934	23,82,219
Musalman	1,12,338	1,02,243	2,14,581
Jain	15,518	13,974	29,492
Animist	1,349	1,250	2,599
Christian	795	763	1,558
Arya	633	452	1,085
Sikh	120	69	189
Parsi	29	23	52
TOTAL					..	13,87,067	12,44,708	26,31,775

Principal Languages—

(1) Rajasthani (Marwari)

(2) Western Hindi dialects

(Vide Chapter II)

APPENDIX IV.

ARRANGEMENT OF PORTFOLIOS AND DISTRIBUTION OF WORK IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

I His Highness' Reserved Departments.

1. President—

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
SAHIB BAHADUR.

Vice-President—

LT.-COL. SIR H. BEAUCHAMP
ST. JOHN, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Jaipur State Forces | |
| 2. Atish | |
| 3. Khasa Camels | |
| 4. Shikar Khana, Forests & Grass Farm | |
| 5. Khasa Rasora including Modi Khana | } Through
Comptroller
of
Houshold |
| 6. Guest House | |
| 7. Band | |
| 8. State Saloons | |
| 9. Motor Garage | |
| 10. Khabar | |
| 11. Jagir Enquiry Committee | |
| 12. Arms and Ammunitions | |
| 13. Correspondence with the Resident with the exception of that relating to Extradition and Judicial Interrogatories and summonses which will be conducted by the Judicial Member | |
| 14. Mahakma Khas Secretariat (through Registrar) | |
| 15. Khas Mohar | |
| 16. Telephones (including Wireless Broadcast Receiving Licenses) | |
| 17. Motmidi, Jaipur Residency | |
| 18. Aviation | |

II Education.

2. Member—

RAO BAHADUR THAKUR
NARENDRA SINGH OF
JOBNER.

- | |
|---|
| 1. Education |
| 2. Maharaja's Public Library |
| 3. Museum |
| 4. School of Arts |
| 5. Walterkrit Sabha |
| 6. Jails |
| 7. State Gazette |
| 8. State Printing Press |
| 9. Veterinary |
| 10. Municipality |
| 11. Medical and Sanitation |
| 12. Storage of Petroleum and Kerosine oil |
| 13. Sambhar Shamlat |

III Finance.

3. Member—

RAI BAHADUR PANDIT
AMAR NATH ATAL, M.A.

- | |
|---|
| 1. All business connected with State Accounts and Estimates and State Expenditure |
| 2. Treasury |
| 3. Stamps |

4. Mint
5. Coinage
6. Pensions and Gratuities
7. Tarkashi
8. Rozindars
9. P.W.D. and Imarat
10. Railway
11. Baghayat
12. Trade, Commerce and Industries
13. Postal Department ✓
14. Archaeology
15. Factories
16. All matters relating to Federation
17. All matters relating to Chamber of Princes
18. Mines and Quarries

IV Judicial.

4. Member—

RAI BAHADUR PANDIT SEETLA
PRASAD BAJPAI, C.I.E.

1. Judicial
2. Extradition
3. Summonses and Interrogatories (Judicial)
4. Correspondence with the Resident regarding 2 & 3 above

V Home.

5. Member—

THAKUR HARI SINGH OF ACHROL.

Section (i)

1. All matters concerning Foreign territories and affairs, not otherwise specified
2. Ceremonials in connection with visits of distinguished persons and Political Officers
3. Treaty payments
4. Mayo College

Section (ii)

1. Kapardwara
2. Palace (Mardani & Zenani Deorhi)
3. Palki Khana
4. Rath Khana
5. Pothi Khana
6. Sileh Khana and Bera Naqarchian
7. Amber Palace
8. Khalsa Temples
9. Charities
10. Sadabarat
11. Bera Shagird Pesha
12. Gunijan Khana
13. Bera Khawas Chelan
14. Bera Arbian
15. Bera Purbian
16. Jethi Pahalwans
17. Astronomical Observatory
18. King Edward Memorial
19. Census
20. Police (including Motor Vehicles)

- 21. Subscriptions and Donations
- 22. Baggi Khana
- 23. Feel Khana
- 24. Farrash Khana (including Mashal Khana)
- 25. Khyal Khana
- 26. Risala Kalan
- 27. Mistri Khana
- 28. Customs
- 29. Excise and Salt

VI Revenue.

6. Member—

THE HON'BLE NAWAB KHAN BAHADUR
CHAUDHRI MOHAMMAD DIN.

Sigha Member—

LT.-COL. RAI BAHADUR THAKUR DEVI
SINGH OF CHITORA.

- 1. Dewanis
- 2. Court of Wards
- 3. Settlements
- 4. Agriculture
- 5. Patwari Training School
- 6. Purejat
- 7. Loans to Jagirdars
- 8. Recovery of State dues on account of Loans, Tafawat, Horse service, etc.
- 9. Bakshi Khana Jagir and Qilejat
- 10. Katcheri Mina Baragaon
- 11. Nagas
- 12. Mir Bakshi
- 13. Agra Kothi

(Vide Chapter II)

APPENDIX V.

Council of State and High Officials in the Jaipur State on the 31st August, 1935.

Serial No.	Name	Appointment	Remarks
	COUNCIL OF STATE		
1	H. H. THE MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR.	President, Council of State.	
2	Lt.-Col. Sir H. Beauchamp St. John, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.	Vice-President, Council of State.	
3	Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh of Jobner.	Education Member	
4	Rai Bahadur Pandit Amarnath Atal, M.A.	Finance member	
5	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpai, C.I.E.	Judicial Member	
6	Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol.	Home Member	
7	The Hon'ble Nawab Khan Bahadur Choudhri Mohammad Din.	Revenue Member	
	SIGHA MEMBER		
8	Lt.-Col. Rai Bahadur Thakur Devi Singh of Chitora.	Sigha Member, Revenue Department.	
	JUDGES OF CHIEF COURT		
9	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpai, C.I.E.	Chief Justice	
10	Rawal Sangram Singh of Samode	Judge, Chief Court.	
11	Pandit Mool Chand Tiwari, B.A., LL.B.	Ditto	
12	Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Abdul Hassan, B.A., LL.B.	Ditto	
	OTHER OFFICERS		
13	Mr. F. S. Young, C.I.E.	Inspector-General of Police	
14	Colonel G. Craster, C.B.E., D.S.O.	Chief Staff Officer	
15	Lt.-Col. J. P. Huban, O.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., I.M.S.	Director of Medical Services	
16	Mr. William Owens, B.A., M.B.E.	Director of Education	
17	Mr. P. L. Bowers, C.I.E., M.C., A.M.I.C.E.	State Engineer	
18	Dewan Bahadur Lala Vaishnav Das	Special Accounts Officer	
19	Col. Thakur Amar Singh of Kanota, Hony. A. D. C. to H. E. the Viceroy.	Commander, Jaipur Corps.	
20	Dewan Bahadur Pandit Piyare Lal Bhargava, B.A.	Commissioner, Customs and Excise.	

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the number and description of original regular Suits.

Nature of suits	Number Instituted during	
	1934-35	1933-34
1. Suits for recovery of money	11505	11368
2. Suits for recovery of movables other than money	65	127
3. Suits arising under mortgage	36	26
4. Pre-emption suits	16	23
5. Easement Suits	121	120
6. Declaratory suits when no consequential relief is prayed for ..	247	266
7. Suits for possession of immovable property not arising under mortgage, with or without mesne profits	254	241
8. Suits arising out of marriage	52	47
9. Suits arising out of religious or charitable endowments ..	8	1
10. Suits for specific performance of contract	7	13
11. Other suits not falling within the above	99	95
TOTAL ..	12410	12327

APPENDIX VII.

Regular suits in Civil Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year	Pending from last year		Instituted during the year		Total		Decided during the year				Total of decision		Remaining at the close of the year		Suits pending for over six months	No. of suits decided wholly or partly in favour of plaintiffs	Total duration in days	Average duration in days	Average Number of Adjournments
		Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Contested	Decreed ex-parte	Dismissed for default	Otherwise disposed of	Original	Revised	Original	Revised					
District Judges ..	{ 1934-35	18	4	38	5	56	9	24	0	4	10	32	6	24	3	8	20	10430	275	9
	{ 1933-34	28	6	29	6	57	12	26	2	5	14	39	8	18	4	11	20	10769	229	5.5
	{ 1934-35	767	128	2161	233	2928	361	658	724	382	660	2178	246	750	115	279	1615	283850	117	4.5
	{ 1933-34	780	154	2149	232	2929	386	641	804	383	592	2162	258	767	128	313	1672	252154	105	5
Subordinate Judges ..	{ 1934-35	2682	471	8292	981	10074	1452	2040	3106	1676	2253	8037	1038	2937	414	573	6142	907437	100	1.5
	{ 1933-34	3135	463	8400	1135	11535	1598	1997	3848	1785	2350	8853	1127	2682	471	693	6840	1021707	103	1.75
	{ 1934-35	51	4	121	8	172	12	65	27	15	44	139	12	33	0	4	118	9780	65	3
	{ 1933-34	63	7	145	7	208	14	67	38	20	42	157	10	51	4	6	141	17463	105	2.5
Nazim Kot Kasim	{ 1934-35	234	64	1798	193	2032	257	239	664	576	507	1812	174	220	83	44	1197	135046	67	2.5
	{ 1933-34	363	64	1604	195	1967	259	212	763	521	432	1733	195	234	64	26	1254	146045	76	2.5
Tehsildars ..	{ 1934-35	3752	671	12410	1420	16162	2091	3026	4521	2655	3474	12198	1476	3964	615	908	9092	1344543	98	4
	{ 1933-34	4369	694	12327	1575	16696	2269	2943	5455	2714	3430	12944	1598	3752	671	1049	9927	1452138	100	3.5
Total ..																				

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX VIII.
Miscellaneous cases in Civil Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year	Pending from last year		Instituted during the year		Total		Decided during the year				Total of decisions		Remaining at the close of the year		Pending for over six months
		Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Contested	Decreed ex-parte	Dismissed for default	Otherwise disposed of	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	
District Judges ..	{ 1934-35	61	2	196	5	257	7	97	5	22	85	207	2	50	5	26
	{ 1933-34	77	1	187	3	264	4	118	6	16	65	203	2	61	2	27
Subordinate Judges ..	{ 1934-35	161	6	759	5	920	11	188	183	121	263	749	6	171	5	30
	{ 1933-34	213	8	678	11	891	19	204	130	98	311	730	13	161	6	27
Munsifs ..	{ 1934-35	389	3	1928	13	2317	16	438	727	344	480	1976	13	341	3	37
	{ 1933-34	354	19	2115	22	2469	41	439	880	331	468	2080	38	389	3	80
Nazim Kot Kasim ..	{ 1934-35	6	..	35	1	41	1	8	6	9	14	36	1	5	..	..
	{ 1933-34	3	..	31	..	34	..	6	8	3	11	28	..	6	..	..
Tehsildars ..	{ 1934-35	109	1	321	7	430	8	31	70	59	181	333	8	97	..	3
	{ 1933-34	105	..	312	6	417	6	18	72	48	175	308	5	109	1	..
Total ..	{ 1934-35	726	10	3239	31	3965	43	762	991	555	1023	3301	30	664	13	96
	{ 1933-34	752	28	3323	42	4075	70	785	1096	496	1030	3349	58	726	12	134

APPENDIX IX.

Execution Cases in Civil Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year	Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Decisions.							Total of disposal	Remaining at the close of the year	Amount realised in cash	Satisfaction obtained in kind		
					Fully satisfied	Partly satisfied	In which no satisfaction was obtained.									Withdrawn	Otherwise disposed of
							Non-service of execution warrant	Non-payment of Talbana	Non-appearance of decree-holder	Non-appearance of decree-holder	Non-appearance of decree-holder						
District Judges	{ 1934-35 1933-34	949 988	277 259	1226 1247	47 18	124 105	0 0	0 1	8 4	0 2	165 168	882 949	Rs. a. p. 1,63,011 8 0 95,393 11 6	Mds. Srs.			
Subordinate Judges	{ 1934-35 1933-34	2707 2676	6752 6802	9459 9478	384 312	1743 1858	394 768	863 757	1115 1059	283 266	1903 1751	2774 2707	2,27,660 6 6 2,51,836 9 0	81 186	0 20		
Munsifs	{ 1934-35 1933-34	6732 7143	17795 17843	24527 24986	1162 1109	3533 3561	731 404	2701 2502	4071 4522	219 358	4604 5798	7506 6732	1,86,383 6 0 2,01,134 13 6	351 179	32 36		
Nazim Kot Kasim	{ 1934-35 1933-34	104 90	435 507	539 597	25 26	202 182	0 0	5 11	48 58	1 2	199 214	59 104	8,520 3 3 6,132 7 3	.. ..	..
Tehsildars	{ 1934-35 1933-34	628 631	2775 2835	3403 3466	252 247	725 645	343 336	105 142	753 768	88 64	494 636	643 628	15,041 9 3 13,956 5 6	.. ..	2	
Total	{ 1934-35 1933-34	11120 11528	28034 28246	39154 39774	1870 1712	6327 6351	1468 1508	3674 3413	5995 6411	591 692	7365 8567	11864 11120	6,00,617 1 0 5,68,453 14 9	433 379	32 18		

APPENDIX X.

First Appeals in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year	Kind of Appeal	Pending from last year		Instituted during the year		Total		Decisions							Total of decisions		Remaining at the close of the year	
			Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Remanded	Withdrawn	Compromised	Otherwise	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
District Judges	1934-35	Regular ..	210	12	963	57	1173	69	439	75	197	49	13	16	98	818	39	325	30
	"	Execution ..	40	4	286	12	326	16	128	3	51	28	3	0	52	254	11	72	5
	"	Miscellaneous	28	0	175	6	203	6	83	2	43	12	5	0	21	162	4	41	2
	"	Total ..	278	16	1424	75	1702	91	650	80	291	89	21	16	171	1264	54	438	37
Subordinate Judges ..	1933-34	..	335	28	1146	67	1481	95	623	89	301	100	5	14	150	1203	79	278	16
	1934-35	Regular ..	45	2	229	8	274	10	110	14	53	40	1	2	18	230	8	44	2
	"	Execution ..	5	1	21	2	26	3	12	0	3	5	0	0	8	25	3	1	0
	"	Miscellaneous	3	0	24	0	27	0	13	0	2	7	0	0	2	24	0	3	0
Total ..	"	Total ..	53	3	274	10	327	13	135	14	58	52	1	2	28	279	11	48	2
	1933-34	..	87	2	348	12	435	14	184	16	67	82	2	..	42	382	11	53	3
	1934-35	Regular ..	255	14	1192	65	1447	79	549	89	250	89	14	18	116	1078	47	369	32
	"	Execution ..	45	5	307	14	352	19	140	3	54	33	3	0	60	279	14	73	5
Total ..	"	Miscellaneous	31	0	199	6	230	6	96	2	45	19	5	0	23	186	4	44	2
	"	Total ..	331	19	1698	85	2029	104	785	94	349	141	22	18	199	1543	65	486	39
	1933-34	..	422	30	1494	79	1916	109	807	105	368	182	7	14	192	1585	90	331	19

Civil Work done by the Chief Court.

Nature of Cases	Year	Pending from last year		Instituted during the year		Total		Decided during the year		Total	Remaining at the close of the year	
		Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised		Original	Revised
Regular first appeals ..	1934-35	8	0	15	1	23	1	16	1	17	7	0
" second appeals ..	"	210	11	406	13	616	24	399	19	418	217	5
Total ..	1934-35 1933-34	218 242	11 10	421 436	14 16	639 678	25 26	415 460	20 15	435 475	224 218	5 11
Execution first appeals ..	1934-35	12	0	20	0	32	0	17	0	17	15	0
" second appeals ..	"	36	2	72	0	108	2	89	2	91	19	0
Total ..	1934-35 1933-34	48 39	2 2	92 107	0 2	140 146	2 4	106 98	2 2	108 100	34 48	0 2
Miscellaneous first appeals ..	1934-35	4	0	22	0	26	0	18	0	18	8	0
" second appeals ..	"	13	1	39	0	52	1	40	1	41	12	0
Total ..	1934-35 1933-34	17 18	1 ..	61 72	0 1	78 90	1 1	58 73	1 ..	59 73	20 17	0 1
Revision Applications ..	1934-35	18	..	102	..	120	..	105	..	105	15	..
	1933-34	17	..	87	..	104	..	86	..	86	18	..

Civil Work done by the Chief Court—(concluded.)

Nature of Cases	Year	Pending from last year		Instituted during the year		Total		Decided during the year		Total	Remaining at the close of the year	
		Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.		Original.	Revised.
Bachat Cases	..	6	..	16	..	22	..	16	..	16	6	..
	{ 1934-35											
	{ 1933-34	7	..	22	..	29	..	23	..	23	6	..
Transfer applications	..	1	..	16	..	17	..	16	..	16	1	..
	{ 1934-35											
	{ 1933-34	5	..	8	..	13	..	12	..	12	1	..
Review applications	..	8	..	19	..	27	..	21	..	21	6	..
	{ 1934-35											
	{ 1933-34	20	..	15	..	35	..	27	..	27	8	..
Applications to set aside the order of dismissal for default.	..	4	..	13	..	17	..	13	..	13	4	..
	{ 1934-35											
	{ 1933-34	6	..	27	..	33	..	29	..	29	4	..
Applications for certificate to appeal to the Darbar.	..	5	..	8	..	13	..	9	..	9	4	..
	{ 1934-35											
	{ 1933-34	2	..	9	..	11	..	6	..	6	5	..
Other miscellaneous cases	..	10	..	244	..	254	..	244	..	244	10	..
	{ 1934-35											
	{ 1933-34	10	..	213	..	223	..	213	..	213	10	..

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX XII.

*Statement showing the number of criminal cases
offencewise.*

Description of offence.	Number Instituted during	
	1933-34	1934-35
1. Criminal conspiracy Sec. 111 J.P.C.	0	1
2. Offences against the State Ss. 112-121 J.P.C.	4	3
3. Offences relating to the Army Ss. 122-129 J.P.C.	0	0
4. Offences against the public tranquillity Ss. 132-150	497	513
5. Offences by or relating to public servants Ss. 151-160	12	11
6. Contempt of lawful authority of public servants Ss. 161-179 J.P.C.	291	196
7. False evidence and Offences against Public justice, Ss. 182-220 J.P.C.	98	86
8. Offences relating to coin Ss. 222-234 J.P.C.	1	3
9. Offences relating to Government or Darbar Stamps Ss. 235-244 J.P.C.	1	0
10. Offences relating weights and measures Ss. 245-248.	6	2
11. Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals Ss. 250-277 J.P.C.	16	25
12. Offences relating to religion Ss. 278-286 J.P.C.	20	13
13. Murder Ss. 290 and 291 J.P.C.	33	40
14. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder Sec. 292	17	19
15. Man slaughter Sec. 293 J.P.C.	5	6
16. Abetment of, and attempt to commit suicide Ss. 294, 295 and 298 J.P.C.	18	20
17. Attempt to commit murder Sec. 296 J.P.C.	6	13
18. Attempt to commit culpable homicide S. 297 J.P.C.	0	1
19. Thuggi Sec. 300 J.P.C.	0	0
20. Miscarriage Ss. 301-307 J.P.C.	4	4
21. Simple hurt Ss. 312 and 313 J.P.C.	1777	2060
22. Grievous hurt Ss. 314-327 J.P.C.	362	267
23. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement Ss. 330-337	197	279
24. Criminal force and assault Ss. 341-347 J.P.C.	544	601
25. Kidnapping, abduction, forced labour and slavery Ss. 352-363 J.P.C.	46	59
26. Rape Sec. 365 J.P.C.	23	18
27. Unnatural Offence Sec. 366 J.P.C.	6	6
28. Theft Ss. 368-371 J.P.C.	935	1157
29. Extortion Ss. 373 to 378 J.P.C.	44	41
30. Robbery and Dacoity Ss. 381-384 and 386-388 J.P.C.	233	251

Statement showing the number of criminal cases offencewise—(concluded)

Description of offence	Number Instituted during	
	1933-34	1934-35
31. Murder in dacoity Sec. 385 J.P.C.	3	4
32. Gang cases Ss. 389-391 J.P.C.	0	1
33. Criminal Misappropriation Ss. 392 and 393 J.P.C.	29	23
34. Criminal breach of trust Ss. 395-398 J.P.C.	120	165
35. Receiving stolen property Ss. 400-403 J.P.C.	98	87
36. Cheating Ss. 406-409 J.P.C.	159	155
37. Fraudulent deed and disposition of property Ss. 410-413	12	2
38. Mischief Ss. 415-422 and 425 J.P.C.	261	333
39. Arson Ss. 423 and 424 J.P.C.	17	10
40. Criminal trespass and house trespass Ss. 432-437 J.P.C.	315	399
41. Lurking house trespass and house breaking Ss. 438-447	266	300
42. Forgery Ss. 450-463 J.P.C.	20	14
43. Offences relating to trade and property marks Ss. 468-475	0	0
44. Offences relating to Bank and Currency Notes Ss. 476-479	0	1
45. Criminal breach of contract of service Ss. 480-482 J.P.C.	1	1
46. Bigamy Ss. 484 and 485 J.P.C.	12	14
47. Other offences relating to marriage Ss. 483, and 486-488	94	106
48. Defamation Ss. 490-492 J.P.C.	101	101
49. Insult and annoyance Ss. 494, 495 and 499 J.P.C.	552	355
50. Criminal intimidation Ss. 496-498 J.P.C.	117	102
51. Security for keeping the peace and maintaining good behaviour under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	203	214
52. Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act	384	418
53. Offences under the Motor Regulations	144	42
54. Offences under the Gambling Act.. .. .	17	8
55. Offences under the Excise Law	246	204
56. Offences under the Police Act	87	56
57. Offences under Municipal bye-laws	867	1268
58. Offences under Customs Regulations	1	0
59. Offences under Arms Act	0	0
60. Offences under Jails Act	0	0
61. Offences under Prevention of cruelty to animals Act.. .. .	0	5
62. Offences under the local laws	39	104
TOTAL	9361	10387

Class of Courts	Year	Pending from last year						Instituted during the year						Decided during the year								Remaining at the close of the year						Average duration (in days) of decided cases	Average number of adjournments					
		Police Chahans for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.				Total	Police Chahans for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.				Total	Police Chahans for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.				Total of Decisions	Police chahans for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.				Complaints for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Security Cases		Total	Police chahans for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.					Complaints for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Security Cases		Total	
		Police Chahans for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Chahans under laws other than J. P. C.	Complaints for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Total		Police Chahans for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Chahans under laws other than J. P. C.	Complaints for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Total		Police Chahans for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Chahans under laws other than J. P. C.	Complaints for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Total		Police chahans for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Chahans under laws other than J. P. C.	Complaints for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Total		Police chahans for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Chahans under laws other than J. P. C.		Complaints for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Total	Police chahans for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.				Chahans under laws other than J. P. C.	Complaints for bailable and non-bailable offences under J. P. C.		Total
Sessions Judges	{ 1934-35 1933-34	25 14	0 1	12 12	37 27	165 140	.. ..	50 69	.. ..	215 209	252 236	10 17	19 12	4 6	149 137	20 27	202 199	42 25	.. ..	8 12	.. ..	.. ..	50 37	7833 8885	39 45	5 7			
Assistant Sessions Judges	{ 1934-35 1933-34	3 2	.. ..	2 4	5 6	52 22	.. ..	43 10	.. ..	95 32	100 38	8 2	2 ..	2 ..	52 26	7 5	72 33	11 3	.. ..	17 2	.. ..	28 5	5369 2320	75 70	5 3				
District Magistrates & Magistrates of 1st class	{ 1934-35 1933-34	353 366	495 980	895 761	10 17	1771 2150	1135 1114	2095 1777	110 118	7493 7002	9264 9152	485 757	812 442	372 231	4140 4126	999 1311	7271 7381	433 353	614 495	908 895	25 18	13 10	1993 1771	387098 481287	53 65	3 3								
Magistrates of 2nd class	{ 1934-35 1933-34	74 80	13 12	222 149	.. ..	309 241	118 155	1017 8	55 871	1863 1034	2172 1275	129 138	289 149	44 26	473 419	383 123	1606 1029	77 74	12 13	477 159	.. ..	.. ..	566 246	54065 34791	34 34	3 1.5					
Magistrates of 3rd class	{ 1934-35 1933-34	.. ..	.. ..	92 162	.. ..	92 162	.. ..	721 1084	.. ..	721 1084	813 1246	49 64	121 210	66 27	93 134	126 230	734 1091	.. ..	.. ..	79 155	.. ..	.. ..	79 155	46952 54768	64 50	3 3
Total ..	{ 1934-35 1933-34	455 462	508 993	1223 1088	18 17	2214 2586	1470 1431	2105 1785	6598 5942	110 118	10387 9361	12601 9781	874 873	945 507	4907 4842	1535 1696	5885 5733	563 455	626 508	1489 1223	25 18	13 10	2716 2214	501317 582051	51 60	4 3.5								

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the number of persons, cases against whom were disposed of.

Class of Courts	Year	Number of persons dis-charged	Number of persons acquitted.		Number of persons convicted	Total
			On with-drawal	Other-wise		
Sessions Judges	1934-35	94	8	..	236	338
	1933-34	109	28	8	218	363
Assistant Sessions Judges	1934-35	191	3	128	72	394
	1933-34	6	12	61	14	93
District Magistrates ..	1934-35	5498	3247	4555	3740	17030
	1933-34	5895	3372	3546	3854	16667
Magistrates of the second class	1934-35	1024	773	574	305	2676
	1933-34	927	758	514	295	2494
Magistrates of the third class	1934-35	1301	494	1937	132	3864
	1933-34	1166	426	1707	64	3363
Total ..	1934-35	8108	4525	7194	4475	24302
	1933-34	8103	4596	5836	4445	22980

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX XV.

Criminal Miscellaneous Cases in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year	Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Decided during the year	Remaining at the close of the year
Sessions Judges	1934-35	4	16	20	18	2
	1933-34	8	9	17	13	4
Assistant Sessions Judges	1934-35	..	1	1	1	..
	1933-34	..	..	..	..	..
District Magistrates ..	1934-35	284	811	1095	803	292
	1933-34	314	758	1072	788	284
Magistrates of the second Class	1934-35	74	132	206	110	96
	1933-34	83	74	157	83	74
Magistrates of the third Class	1934-35	6	73	79	68	11
	1933-34	6	32	38	32	6
Total ..	1934-35	368	1033	1401	1000	401
	1933-34	411	873	1284	916	368

APPENDIX XVI.

Criminal appeals in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year	Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	Total	DECIDED DURING THE YEAR							Remain- ing at the close of the year	
					Con- firmed	Modi- fied	Re- versed	Re- manded	With- drawn	Com- pound- ed	Other- wise		Total of decisions
Sessions Judges	1934-35	85	828	913	531	143	52	34	21	7	14	802	111
	1933-34	86	879	965	561	156	84	39	11	6	24	880	85
District Magistrates	1934-35	12	100	112	48	10	31	4	1	0	4	98	14
	1933-34	12	90	102	52	12	16	7	0	1	2	90	12
Total	1934-35	97	928	1025	579	153	83	38	22	7	18	900	125
	1933-34	98	969	1067	613	168	100	45	11	7	26	970	97

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX XVII.

Criminal Revisions in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year	Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	Total	DECIDED DURING THE YEAR					Remaining at the close of the year
					Rejected	Further enquiry directed	Referred to Chief Court	Otherwise disposed of	Total of decisions	
Sessions Judges ..	1934-35	..	362	405	207	42	76	4	329	76
	1933-34	..	270	316	189	41	35	8	273	43
District Magistrates ..	1934-35	..	74	82	46	4	14	4	68	14
	1933-34	..	96	103	57	14	22	2	95	8
Total ..	1934-35	..	436	487	253	46	90	8	397	90
	1933-34	..	366	419	246	55	57	10	368	51

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX XVIII.

Criminal Work done by the Chief Court.

Nature of Cases	Year	Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Decided during the year	Remaining at the close of the year
Criminal Appeals	{ 1934-35	77	186	263	204	59
	{ 1933-34	46	225	271	194	77
Criminal revision applications	{ 1934-35	69	253	322	239	83
	{ 1933-34	84	231	315	246	69
Cases received for confirmation of life sentences ..	{ 1934-35	7	15	22	17	5
	{ 1933-34	6	20	26	19	7
Transfer applications ..	{ 1934-35	4	39	43	35	8
	{ 1933-34	3	30	33	29	4
Other Miscellaneous Cases	{ 1934-35	11	428	439	420	19
	{ 1933-34	12	336	348	337	11

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX XIX.

List of Laws and Rules in force on 31st August, 1935.

- (1) Jaipur Opium Act, 1924.
- (2) Grants-in-aid Rules for Schools, 1924.
- (3) Jaipur Excise Law, 1924.
- (4) Do. Laws Act, 1924.
- (5) Do. Penal Code, 1924.
- (6) Do. Evidence Act, 1924.
- (7) Rules regarding Hackney carriage, 1925.
- (8) Rules regarding flour mills worked by oil engines, 1925.
- (9) Rules regarding appeals to the Durbar against Chief Court, 1925.
- (10) Limitation Act, 1925.
- (11) Jaipur Court of Wards Act, 1925.
- (12) Do. Court Fees Act, 1925.
- (13) Do. Motor Regulation, 1925.
- (14) Do. Ginning Factory Rules, 1926.
- (15) Do. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1926.
- (16) Do. Stamp Act, 1927.
- (17) Do. Charitable Trust Act, 1927.
- (18) Do. Escheat of property Ordinance, 1927.
- (19) Rules fixing the minimum 'Bachat' payable by Jagirdars towards decrees passed against them, 1927.
- (20) Rules regarding tilling of fallow land, 1927.

- (21) Rules regulating execution of money decrees against crops, 1928.
- (22) Jaipur Gambling Act, 1928.
- (23) Rules regarding Natas in the Jaipur State, 1928.
- (24) Rules regarding issue of licences for Wireless Receiving Stations to private persons, 1928.
- (25) Rules regarding introduction of Raj Service Stamps, 1928.
- (26) Rules regarding grant of land on Nazrana, 1929.
- (27) Jaipur Police Act, 1929.
- (28) Rules regarding grazing of cattle in Grass Farm Birs, 1929.
- (29) Rules regarding introduction of Certificate of Posting in Raj Post Offices, 1929.
- (30) Rules regarding realisation by the State of Revenue due to Ijardars & other State Grantees and Ijardars, 1930.
- (31) Jaipur Factories' Act, 1930.
- (32) Do. Criminal Tribes Act, 1930.
- (33) Do. Fishing Rules, 1930.
- (34) Do. Contempt of Court Act, 1930.
- (35) Do. Insolvency Rules, 1930.
- (36) Rules to regulate sale and import for sale of Arms and Ammunition in Jaipur State, 1930.
- (37) Rules regarding fees to be charged on non-Judicial applications presented to Members of Council and other Officers, 1930.
- (38) Rules for management of Prisons in Jaipur State, 1931.
- (39) Rules relating to control of Public Meetings, 1931.
- (40) Malba Rules, 1931.
- (41) Jaipur Customs Regulations, 1931.
- (42) Do. Shooting Rules, 1931.
- (43) Land Acquisition Regulation for Jaipur Municipal Area, 1931.
- (44) Jaipur Code of Civil Procedure, 1931.
- (45) Tenancy Rules for Chakbandi villages, 1931.
- (46) State Veterinary Department Rules, 1932.
- (47) Jaipur State Petroleum Rules, 1932.
- (48) Rules to regulate possession, sale, transfer etc. of Revolvers & Pistols, 1933.
- (49) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1933.
- (50) Rules against instigation to the illegal refusal to the payment of certain liabilities (published in Gazette dated 25-12-1934.)
- (51) Rules prescribing scale of fee payable to the State and Registration Officer, 1934.
- (52) Pension Rules for Jaipur State Forces, 1934.
- (53) Rules regulating the conduct of State servants, 1934.
- (54) Regulations for supply of water in Jaipur City, 1935.
- (55) Rules for Aerated Waters, 1935.
- (56) Plague Regulations, 1935.
- (57) Bye-laws for regulating manufactured preparation for sale of flour and further inspection of flour mills, 1935.

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX XX.

Extradition cases between the Jaipur Government and British India and other States for 1934-35.

Serial number	States	Extradition demanded by the Jaipur Government	Extradition granted to the Jaipur Government	Extradition demanded from the Jaipur Government	Extradition granted by the Jaipur Government
1	Alwar	17	14	52	44
2	Bharatpur	7	6	16	16
3	Bikaner	8	8	33	23
4	British India including Government Railway Police	23	22	46	27
5	Bundi	8	4	3	3
6	Gwalior .. ..	..	..	1	..
7	Jhalawar	1	1	..	..
8	Jodhpur	17	17	17	13
9	Karauli	1	..	..	..
10	Kishangarh	4	2	4	4
11	Kotah	1	1	7	5
12	Loharu .. ..	..	..	3	3
13	Patiala	1	1	53	9
14	Pataudi .. ..	..	..	2	2
15	Tonk	13	10	9	7
16	Udaipur	2	2	1	1
	Total ..	103	88	247	157

APPENDIX XXI.

Cost, Strength and other particulars of the Jaipur Lancers.

Year	State Officers	Indian Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and other ranks	Total	ANIMALS			Cost of upkeep	REMARKS
					Horses	Camels	Transport animals		
1933-34 :— Actual Strength	18 Including :— Attached Lts. .. 2 State V. O. .. 1 Cadet .. 1	24 Including :— V. A. S. .. 1 Cadets .. 4	496 Including :— V. Dressers 4	538	517	..	12 bullocks	Rs. a. p. 4,45,955 4 11	V. O.=Veterinary Officer. V. A. S.=Veterinary Asstt. Surgeon. A. B. S. O.=Assistant Brigade Signalling Officer. S. V. O.=State Veterinary Officer.
1934-35 :— Actual Strength	16 Including :— A. B. S. O. .. 1 S. V. O. .. 1	24 Including :— V. A. S. .. 1 Cadets .. 4	495 Including :— V. Dressers 4	535	533	..	12 bullocks	4,37,445 12 5	

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXII.

Cost, Strength and other particulars of the 1st Jaipur Infantry.

Year	State Officers	Other Commissioned Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and men	Total	Horses	Mules	Actual expenditure
							Rs. a. p.
1933-34 ..	Cadets .. ¹² ₂	Jemadar Cadets .. ²² ₂₂	741	777	8	36	3,26,492 6 8
	Total .. ¹² ₁₄	Total .. ²² ₂₂					
1934-35 ..	Cadets .. ¹² ₃	Jemadar Cadets .. ²² ₂₂	735	772	7	36	3,11,723 9 3
	Total .. ¹² ₁₅	Total .. ²² ₂₂					

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXIII.

Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Jaipur State Transport Corps.

Year	Total number at the commencement of the year	Recruited and received by transfer during the year	Died	Invalided	Discharged, Deserted or transferred during the year	Total at the end of the year	State Officers	Indian Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and men	Total	Animal	Actual expenditure
												Rs. a. p.
1933-34 ..	573	12	6	1	264	339	2	11	326	339	574	3,38,273 9 9
1934-35 ..	337	8	2	..	53	290	2	8	280	290	429	1,77,650 1 3

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXIV.

Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Sawai Man Guards.

Years	State Officers	S. O. Cadets	Indian officers	N. C. Os. and Men	Total	Horses	Actual expenditure		
							Rs.	a.	p.
1933-34 ..	10	3	2	277	292	3	1,43,053	12	3
1934-35 ..	14	..	4	366	384	3	2,51,170	14	9

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXV.

Strength, Cost and other particulars of the 2nd Jaipur Infantry.

Year	State Officers	Other Commissioned Officers	N. C. Os. and Men	Chargers	Ponies	Actual expenditure		
						Rs.	a.	p.
1933-34 ..	3	10	308	2	6	79,009	6	0
1934-35 ..	4	10	309	3	6	86,377	7	3

APPENDIX XXVI.

Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Artillery-Magazine.

Year	State Officers	Indian Officers	N. C. Os. & men	Followers	Total	Bullocks	Actual expenditure
1933-34	2	3	94	44	143	20 pairs	Rs. a. p. 45,676 15 3
1934-35	2	4	91	45	142	20 pairs	41,159 8 0

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXVII.

Strength, Cost and other particulars of Landowne Military Hospital, Jaipur.

Year	State Officers	Indian Officers	Other ranks and followers	Total	Outdoor cases	Operations performed	Indoor cases	Actual expenditure
1933-34 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1934-35 ..	Two	Two	Compounders .. 9 Followers .. 20 Clerk .. 1 Total .. 30	34	34,469	393	828	Rs. 21,280 0 0

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Strength, Cost & Education of the Police.

Designation	Number	Pay	Cost	Number able to read & write	Remarks
		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.		
Inspector-General of Police	1	2,077 8 0	2,077 8 0	1	
Dy.-Inspector-General of Police	1	550 0 0	550 0 0	1	
Supdtt. of Police (Special)	1	275 0 0	275 0 0	1	
Supdtt. of Police (Local) ..	4	240 0 0	960 0 0	4	
Supdtt. of Police (Local) ..	1	200 0 0	200 0 0	1	
Personal Asst. to I.G.P. ..	1	250 0 0	250 0 0	1	
Supdtt. C.I.D. .. .	1	200 0 0	200 0 0	1	
Superintendent, Secret & Political Branch	1	250 0 0	250 0 0	1	
Probationary Supdtt. ..	1	150 0 0	150 0 0	1	
Police Prosecutor	1	120 0 0	120 0 0	1	
Inspectors	3	125 0 0	375 0 0	3	
Do.	4	100 0 0	400 0 0	4	
Do.	11	90 0 0	990 0 0	11	
Sub-Inspectors	13	70 0 0	910 0 0	13	
Do.	20	60 0 0	1,200 0 0	20	
Do.	52	50 0 0	2,600 0 0	49	
Clerks	39	0 0 0	1,454 7 9	39	Ranging from 25/- to 100/-
Head Constables	34	30 0 0	1,020 0 0	279	
Do.	45	25 0 0	1,125 0 0		
Do.	117	20 0 0	2,340 0 0		
Do.	89	15 0 0	1,335 0 0	203	
Constables	450	13 0 0	5,850 0 0		
Do.	650	12 0 0	7,800 0 0		
Do.	736	11 0 0	8,096 0 0		
Menials	25	—	215 0 0	—	Ranging from 5/- to 13/- p.m.
Jemadars and Chowkidars	260	—	2,566 3 6	—	Ranging from 6/- to 17/-
Allowances to Mounted Police	226	—	2,645 0 0	—	55 @ 17/- & 171 @ 10/-
TOTAL ..	2787		45,954 3 3		

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX

Statement

Offences		Cases														
		Reported	Expunged	Balance	Not-investigated	Investigated	Convicted	Acquitted and discharged	Acquitted as compounded	Untraced	In which accused absconding	In which accused declared lunatic	Discharged on appeal	In which accused died while pending	Pending in Court	Pending in Police
Heinous	1934-35	65	5	60	..	60	20	1	..	10	3	..	..	..	13	13
	1933-34	70	6	64	..	64	19	1	..	13	1	..	1	..	13	16
Section 107, 108 C.P.C.	1934-35	70	..	70	..	70	45	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	3
	1933-34	66	1	65	..	65	41	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
Cattle thefts	1934-35	454	43	411	..	411	78	20	..	218	2	..	..	..	46	47
	1933-34	421	46	375	1	374	58	10	..	210	13	..	..	..	39	44
Ordinary thefts	1934-35	830	126	704	33	671	168	26	..	363	10	..	..	1	56	47
	1933-34	815	148	667	23	644	150	40	..	351	9	..	..	..	62	32
Burglary and House-breaking	1934-35	900	80	820	1	819	131	19	1	558	10	..	..	..	32	68
	1933-34	1005	80	925	3	922	129	13	..	648	..	..	..	..	58	74
Other Offences	1934-35	1319	180	1139	18	1121	315	87	94	124	143	1	1	..	280	76
	1933-34	1353	207	1146	18	1128	266	138	..	131	50	..	..	..	451	92
Total	1934-35	3638	434	3204	52	3152	757	164	95	1273	168	1	2	1	437	254
	1933-34	3730	488	3242	45	3197	663	207	..	1353	73	..	..	..	642	258

XXIX.
of Crime.

Persons												Property					
Arrested	Released under section 162 C.P.C	Sent up for trial	Convicted	Acquitted and discharged	Acquitted as com-pounded	Died	Declared lunatic	Abstonding	Discharged on appeal	Pending in Court	Pending in Police	Stolen		Recovered		No. of cases in which property was stolen	No. of cases in which property was recovered
												Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
184	1	178	55	35	..	1	1	35	1	85	5	23,018	11	0	12,405	11	5
114	..	111	49	15	1	1	..	29	2	43	3	11,445	13	0	388	7	5
75	..	75	47	13	..	..	..	..	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	1	77	40	16	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
206	5	201	101	43	..	..	..	15	..	57	..	29,791	5	0	15,764	6	0
198	4	187	92	41	..	..	..	26	..	54	7	29,461	12	6	16,626	7	0
416	4	410	230	49	2	1	..	15	..	128	2	33,406	6	11	12,861	3	11
398	4	387	225	97	..	..	..	26	..	65	7	37,586	12	3	8,232	1	9
301	5	292	185	50	3	..	..	17	..	54	4	1,64,076	10	6	36,058	10	9
316	3	303	181	54	..	..	..	..	..	68	10	1,71,805	15	3	42,424	13	0
1730	17	1655	462	215	188	..	..	169	3	787	58	14,540	7	3	14,064	14	6
1671	20	1607	83	399	2	1	..	75	4	818	44	7,665	8	3	11,879	4	9
2912	32	2811	1080	405	195	2	1	251	6	1124	69	2,64,855	8	8	91,154	14	5
2775	32	2672	970	622	5	2	..	156	6	1069	71	2,57,961	13	5	79,551	1	9

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXX.

Population in the Central Jail, Jaipur.

	1933-34							1934-35						
	Convicts		Under trial		Civil prisoners		Total	Convicts		Under trial		Civil prisoners		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Number at the beginning of the year ..	872	14	97	7	..	..	990	960	14	59	1	1	..	1035
Admission during the year ..	1825	34	951	47	10	..	2867	1721	28	920	28	16	..	2713
Total ..	2697	48	1048	54	10	..	3857	2681	42	979	29	17	..	3748
Released during the year	1727	34	988	53	9	..	2811	1751	29	840	29	15	..	2664
Death during the year ..	10	..	1	..	..	..	11	16	..	..	..	..	..	16
Total ..	1737	34	989	53	9	..	2822	1767	29	840	29	15	..	2680
Number at the end of the year ..	960	14	59	1	1	..	1035	914	13	139	..	2	..	1068

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXXI.

Cost of Maintenance of Prisoners in the Central Jail, Jaipur.

	1933-34	1934-35
Daily average population	1031.44	1071.17
Total cost of feeding prisoners	Rs. 33,025	Rs. 35,146
Annual average feeding per prisoner	„ 32	„ 33
Total cost of clothing prisoners	„ 9,406	„ 8,509
Average clothing per prisoner	„ 9	„ 8
Total annual expenditure on the jail	„ 1,02,364	„ 1,04,291
Average cost per prisoner	„ 99	„ 97
Annual expenditure on raw-materials	„ 17,767	„ 18,862
Value of manufactured goods	„ 46,440	„ 46,223
Profit	„ 15,213	„ 10,794
Daily average number of prisoners employed in factory	570.44	597.91
Average income per prisoner	„ 27	„ 18

APPENDIX XXXII.
Statement of Rainfall.

Name of Tehsil	1934				1935								Total
	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	
	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	
Sawai Jaipur ..	1 6	..	..	0 18	1 32	0 17	..	..	..	1 52	8 85	6 84	19 94
Chaksu ..	0 95	..	..	0 21	0 38	0 28	..	0 91	..	0 66	7 0	2 43	12 82
Amber ..	2 93	..	..	..	1 0	0 40	..	0 27	..	1 33	6 70	9 46	22 9
Jamwa Ramgarh ..	3 18	..	..	0 89	0 5	0 15	..	..	..	0 42	7 8	6 60	19 37
Torawati ..	0 58	..	..	..	...	..	..	0 60	0 55	0 45	9 11	3 11	14 40
Bairath ..	0 37	..	..	0 40	0 17	0 38	0 7	..	..	0 95	0 67	2 4	5 5
Sambhar ..	..	..	..	..	0 96	0 33	..	0 38	..	..	8 80	0 45	10 92
Moazzamabad ..	4 84	..	..	0 50	0 80	..	..	0 41	..	0 60	12 84	2 23	22 22
Danta Ramgarh ..	1 14	..	..	..	..	0 43	..	..	..	0 58	0 40	7 70	10 25
Malpura ..	3 31	..	..	0 37	0 21	0 29	..	..	..	0 45	8 3	3 92	16 58
Toda Rai Singh ..	0 47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 42	1 96	14 51	3 1	20 37
Newai ..	4 88	..	..	0 41	2 41	0 22	..	0 39	0 8	1 25	8 7	1 64	19 35
Shaikhawati ..	..	..	..	..	1 24	0 24	..	2 5	0 23	..	5 60	1 70	11 40
Hindaun ..	1 82	..	..	1 58	0 65	0 22	..	0 77	0 15	1 0	17 36	2 60	26 15
Ghonsla ..	1 58	..	..	0 82	0 33	..	..	0 40	..	0 51	14 17	3 45	21 26

Statement of Rainfall—(Concluded).

Name of Tchsil	1934					1935					Total
	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	
Mahwa ..	1 52	..	..	1 64	0 40	0 25	..	0 43	..	..	In. c. 20 31
Todabhim ..	1 62	..	..	1 43	0 29	0 13	..	..	..	0 85	In. c. 18 3
Gangapur ..	1 61	..	..	0 50	0 39	..	..	..	..	0 57	In. c. 21 87
Wazirpur ..	4 45	..	..	0 55	0 40	0 15	..	0 16	..	..	In. c. 24 28
Nadauti ..	0 42	..	..	0 30	0 40	0 20	..	..	..	..	In. c. 19 80
Bamanvas ..	2 13	..	..	0 53	0 51	0 23	..	0 52	..	1 55	In. c. 23 60
Sawai Madhopur ..	3 45	..	..	..	..	0 37	..	0 18	..	0 62	In. c. 42 24
Khandar ..	3 99	..	..	0 82	0 37	0 24	..	0 73	..	0 56	In. c. 29 70
Bonli ..	6 1	..	..	0 83	0 25	..	..	0 95	..	0 90	In. c. 25 23
Malarna ..	6 12	..	..	0 97	0 35	0 19	..	..	..	..	In. c. 33 74
Dausa ..	1 99	..	..	0 37	0 77	0 44	..	..	..	0 27	In. c. 14 97
Lalsot ..	2 72	..	..	0 40	0 30	0 21	..	0 22	0 15	2 2	In. c. 20 40
Baswa ..	2 20	..	..	0 82	0 56	0 46	..	..	0 85	1 38	In. c. 22 0
Sikrai ..	1 40	..	..	0 85	0 65	0 35	..	0 22	..	0 93	In. c. 35 57
Nizamnat Kot Kasim	0 26	..	..	1 7	1 15	0 53	0 38	1 84	..	0 75	In. c. 23 51

Average of the whole State=26.13

(Vide Chapter VI)

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Statement of Agricultural Stock in the Dewani, Eastern Division.

Particulars of Cattle	Name of Nizamats					Total
	Hindaun	Dausa	S. Madho- pur	Gangapur	Kot Kasim	
Bulls	134	176	58	79	27	474
Bullocks	20,926	37,445	32,007	37,087	3,357	1,30,822
Cows	27,329	28,674	45,652	42,996	3,953	1,48,604
Calves	23,698	14,371	39,348	34,627	3,558	1,15,602
He-buffaloes	796	2,701	659	664	29	4,849
She-buffaloes	17,503	12,795	21,474	17,788	2,188	71,748
Young buffaloes	14,239	19,072	13,817	15,743	2,094	64,965
Sheep	14,147	10,673	13,539	8,526	1,022	47,907
Goats	40,086	58,254	1,01,314	33,921	1,855	2,35,430
Horses	359	260	420	280	44	1,363
Mares	410	397	430	447	110	1,794
Young horses & mares	100	83	..	221	24	428
Mules	1	30	..	8	..	39
Asses	3,285	2,888	3,370	1,323	308	11,174
Camels	460	902	770	403	293	2,828
Ploughs	9,990	15,104	13,286	11,292	1,551	51,223
Carts	3,122	2,219	4,904	4,106	576	14,927
TOTAL ..	1,76,585	2,06,044	2,91,048	2,09,511	20,989	9,04,177

Statement of Agricultural Stock in the Dewani, Western Division.

Particulars of Cattle	Nizam S. Jaipur	Nizam Amber	Nizam Malpura	Nizam Torawati	Nizam Sambhar	Total
Bulls	275	254	86	400	226	1,241
Bullocks	28,600	21,603	33,630	8,285	17,838	1,09,956
Cows	32,400	52,312	73,690	13,045	28,125	1,99,572
Calves	15,050	22,527	32,904	4,050	10,941	85,472
He-buffaloes	925	539	2,178	190	609	4,441
She-Buffaloes	10,300	24,669	24,271	5,830	5,550	70,620
Young buffaloes	4,800	9,511	17,418	2,810	355	34,894
Sheep	7,400	29,284	1,30,240	14,060	26,126	2,07,110
Goats	27,100	86,152	99,339	24,530	25,775	2,62,896
Horses	510	187	445	330	139	1,611
Mares	170	242	607	345	85	1,449
Young horses & mares	75	99	376	3,920	36	4,506
Mules	55	5	1	..	4	65
Asses	5,875	1,435	1,884	1,945	1,840	12,979
Camels	240	1,175	280	1,435	365	3,495
Ploughs	14,500	10,835	11,633	2,834	6,798	46,600
Carts	2,300	2,904	6,672	910	1,425	14,211
TOTAL ..	1,50,575	2,63,733	4,35,654	84,919	1,26,237	1,061,118

APPENDIX XXXIV.

Prices of food grains in Jaipur City.

Food grains	1934				1935								Average for 1933-34	Average for 1934-35
	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August		
	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.
Wheat ..	13 0	13 1	12 10	12 2	11 8	11 9	12 10	12 14	13 4	13 0	13 3	13 4	12 7	12 10½
Barley ..	19 2	19 1	19 2	18 12	17 6	17 4	18 10	18 4	19 10	19 0	18 7	18 6	19 1½	18 9½
Jowar ..	20 12	22 1	21 9	20 15	19 4	18 5	19 2	19 9	18 5	17 0	17 10	17 5	21 15	19 5½
Bajra ..	16 2	18 5	17 2	16 8	16 4	17 0	17 14	18 6	16 9	15 8	15 13	16 8	17 7	16 13½
Maize ..	20 6	23 4	21 0	19 15	18 13	18 10	19 2	19 1	18 10	18 0	18 0	17 14	21 10	19 6½

(Vide Chapter VI)

APPENDIX XXXV.

Receipts of Customs Department.

Name of Commodity	Income during 1933-34	Income during 1934-35	Remarks
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Gur Shakkar	41,116 8 9	40,370 0 6	
2. Sugar	84,618 8 6	88,543 13 3	
3. Ghee	1,13,883 6 0	99,813 2 9	
4. Til seeds & Country oil ..	8,513 3 0	26,487 14 9	
5. Hides & Skins	48,458 12 0	42,661 10 3	
6. Iron	25,094 3 9	34,543 11 9	
7. Gold	84 5 9	68 4 6	
8. Silver	6,772 3 3	1,450 3 0	
9. Cotton	56,399 2 3	76,299 13 3	
10. Cotton unginced	10,528 7 3	39,092 7 0	
11. Wool	19,455 11 6	20,400 1 0	
12. Cloth Fine	2,07,813 0 0	2,16,779 7 9	
13. Coarse Cloth	805 15 0	1,353 2 9	
14. Foreign Yarn	9,756 13 9	10,529 14 6	
15. Cattle	41,910 14 6	44,795 12 0	
16. Goats & Sheep etc.	14,884 4 0	15,143 11 0	
17. Kirana	34,867 7 9	36,091 8 6	
18. Rice	68,990 5 0	58,830 10 6	
19. Zeera	1,33,953 15 6	2,25,743 5 0	
20. Khara	13,389 10 6	10,966 5 0	
21. Cotton seeds & Oil cakes ..	2,827 11 9	19,848 2 0	
22. Babul Bark	2,041 4 9	2,088 6 6	
23. Fire Wood	2,740 13 6	2,468 1 0	
24. Coal & Cinder	10,595 5 6	12,831 7 9	
25. Manihari	70,807 14 6	79,209 0 0	
26. Kerosene Oil in tins & Bulk ..	25,222 13 0	24,697 13 9	
27. Income from other smaller heads	1,21,661 9 0	1,31,978 9 6	
28. Income from other Sources ..	73,516 1 8	65,959 9 4	
TOTAL ..	12,50,710 7 8	14,29,046 0 10	

APPENDIX XXXVI.

Roads in Jaipur State 1931-32.

Serial No.	Name of Road	From	To	Metalled Length		Paved Length		Total Length		Remarks
				M.	Fur.	M.	Fur.	M.	Fur.	
1	Ajmer Road	..	Singher Gate, Jaipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Agra Road	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bairath Road	..	40 miles Tonawati Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bamanwas F. W. Road	..	11 miles Gangapur Lalsot Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Beli Link Road	..	10 miles Agra Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Bhankri Quarry Road	..	33 miles do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bandi Kui Road	..	Bandi Kui Ry. Station	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Chaksu Link Road	..	26 miles, Tonk Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	City & Suburbs Road	..	Within City etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	City Khairpur Road	..	Bund Amant Shah Via Jatwara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Durgapura Bund Road	..	6 miles, Tonk Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Dausa Sawai Madhopur Road	..	Dausa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Dausa Dagotta F. W. Road	..	32 miles, Agra Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Gangapur Bharoti F. W. Road	..	Gangapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Gangapur Lalsot F. W. Road	..	Gangapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

16	Gangapur Ry. Station Road	..	Gangapur Ry. Station	..	Gangapur Town	..	..	6	..	..	6
17	Hawa Sarak Jaipur	..	4 miles, Ajmer Road	..	Road from Residency	..	1	1½	1	..	1½
18	Hindon Ry. Station Link Road	..	Hindon Ry. Station	..	32 miles, Mandawar-Karouli Road	..	..	3	..	..	3
19	Hindon City Road	..	43 miles, Mandawar-Karouli Road..	..	Hindon City	..	..	3	..	..	3
20	Hindon Gangapur F. W. Road	..	Hindon	..	Gangapur	..	1	..	22	4	4
21	Jhbir Ry. Station Link Road	..	19 miles, Agra Road	..	Jhbir Ry. Station	..	..	4	..	..	4
22	Jhbir Ry. Station Link Road	..	20 miles, Agra Road	..	Jhbir Ry. Station	..	..	2½	..	..	2½
23	Jasthana Bounli F. W. Road	..	38 miles, Dausa-Sawai Madhopur Road.	..	Bounli Tehsil	..	..	..	10	4	4
24	Jatwara Ry. Station Link Road	..	26 miles Agra Road	..	Jatwara Ry. Station	..	..	4½	..	..	4½
25	Kothoon Lalsot F. W. Road	..	Kothoon	..	Lalsot	..	..	..	25	..	25
26	Mandawar Karouli Road	..	Mandawar Cotton Press	..	Karouli Boundary	..	43	2	..	..	2
27	Malpura Road	..	Malpura Gate, Sangner	..	Malpura	..	46	6	..	..	6
28	Malarna Doongar Ry. Station Road	..	Malarna Doongar	..	Malarna Doongar Ry. Station	..	..	..	7	4	4
29	Malpura Torri Road	..	Malpura	..	Torri	..	6	1	..	7	..
30	Naila Road	..	9 miles, Agra Road	..	Naila Garh	..	3	6½	..	..	6½
31	Naraina Malpura F. W. Road	..	Naraina	..	Malpura	..	5	4	33	4	..
32	Newai Ry. Station Link Road	..	42 miles Tonk Road	..	Newai Ry. Station	..	..	7	..	..	7
33	Queen's Road, Jaipur	..	5 miles, Ajmer Road	..	Cavalry Barracks Via Jharkhand	..	1	5½	..	..	5½
34	Rangarh F. W. Road	..	Jaipur	..	Rangarh	..	13	..	6	4	4
35	Raj Mahal Deoli Road	..	Dolpura	..	Raj Mahal	..	..	..	8	..	..

Roads in Jaipur State—(Concluded).

Serial No.	Name of Road	From	To	Metalled Length		Unmetalled Length		Total Length		Re-marks
				M.	Fur.	M.	Fur.	M.	Fur.	
36	Sanganer Ry. Station Link Road	Sanganer Town	Sanganer Ry. Station	4	3½	..	..	4	3½	
37	S. Madhopur Station Link Road	Railway Station	64 Dausa Sawai Madhopur Road	..	2	..	..	..	2	
38	S. Madhopur Pali F. W. Road	Sawai Madhopur Via Beronda	Pali	..	..	19	4	19	4	
39	S. Madhopur Khandar F. W. Road	Beronda	Khandar	..	..	10	4	10	4	
40	Sheodaspura Station Link Road	17 miles, Tonk Road	Sheodaspura Ry. Station	..	4	..	..	..	4	
41	Sikarai F. W. Road	56 miles Agra Road	Sikarai Tehsil	..	..	3	..	3	..	
42	Sri Madhopur Station Link Road	Sri Madhopur	Thana Town	..	6	..	..	..	6	
43	Tonk Road	Sanganer Gate, Jaipur	State Boundary	46	7½	..	..	46	7½	
44	Torawati Road	Jaipur	Poata Dak Bungalow	54	1	..	7	55	..	
45	Tonk Deoli Road	Bharana	Panwar (Dolpura)	15	½	..	..	15	½	
46	Tori Toda Rai Singh F. W. Road	Tori Bund	Toda Rai Singh	3	..	11	..	14	..	
47	Toda Bhim Road	15½ miles Mandawar Karouli Road	Toda Bhim	9	2	..	..	9	2	
			TOTAL	499	2½	237	½	736	2½	

(Vide Chapter VIII)

APPENDIX XXXVII.
Receipts of the Jaipur State.

Name of Major Heads					1933-34	1934-35
(a) SERVICE HEADS					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1.	Land Revenue	..	..	..	42,74,579 11 6½	43,40,561 13 10½
2.	Tribute	..	..	..	5,84,659 8 0	6,81,699 14 9
3.	Matmi	..	..	..	74,600 11 3	76,262 2 6
4.	Customs	..	..	..	12,53,480 9 8	14,26,747 13 9
5.	Excise	..	..	..	7,23,625 1 3	7,77,466 2 10
6.	Forests	..	..	..	67,927 1 6	65,554 12 9
7.	Stamps	..	..	..	3,62,215 1 9	3,88,909 0 0
8.	Railways	..	..	..	5,02,105 2 2	4,74,640 12 3
9.	Salt	..	..	..	9,07,122 6 0	6,75,000 0 0
10.	Interest	..	..	..	19,22,633 3 1	19,61,872 9 1
11.	Post Office	..	..	..	53,271 1 0	62,203 1 9
12.	Mint	..	..	..	6,081 15 6	4,895 3 0
13.	Courts of Law	..	..	..	73,583 8 6	70,274 5 7
14.	Jails	..	..	..	77,044 12 9	75,135 1 6
15.	Police	..	..	..	2,556 2 0	4,553 9 0
16.	Public Works Department	..	..	..	2,32,599 12 1	1,80,143 15 11
17.	Mines	..	..	..	86,237 10 6	86,752 15 6
18.	Electricity	..	..	..	3,35,953 2 1	3,40,399 1 11
19.	Scientific, Industrial & Misc. Works	..	..	..	75,287 12 6	42,501 10 6
20.	Military	..	..	..	1,08,143 9 8	76,626 13 6
21.	Bakshikhana Jagir	..	..	..	7,45,874 5 8	7,76,261 9 0
22.	Municipality	..	..	..	86,209 9 3	85,039 14 9
23.	Karkhanejat	..	..	..	45,577 7 0	35,091 3 2
24.	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	2,11,376 8 8	2,05,100 10 8½
TOTAL (SERVICE HEADS)					1,28,12,745 13 4½	1,29,13,694 5 7
(b) (DEBT HEADS)						
Investments					..	..
Deposits					2,97,376 6 8	47,10,449 6 2½
Advances					13,57,768 7 11½	17,80,636 2 6
TOTAL (DEBT HEADS)					16,55,144 14 7½	64,91,085 8 8½
TOTAL (SERVICE & DEBT HEADS)					1,44,67,890 12 0	1,94,04,779 14 3½
OPENING BALANCE					41,59,924 8 9	46,15,736 7 9
GRAND TOTAL					1,86,27,815 4 9	2,40,20,516 6 ½

(Vide Chapter VIII)

APPENDIX XXXVIII.

Expenditure of the Jaipur State.

Name of Major Heads	1933-34	1934-35
(a) SERVICE HEADS	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Refunds	5,349 1 6	9,441 10 3
2. Assignment and Compensation	54,896 7 3	63,343 10 9
3. Land Revenue	7,37,604 5 1	7,63,968 14 1
4. Customs & Excise	2,31,418 12 6	2,42,614 9 11
5. Forests	76,848 6 0	82,970 13 3
6. Post Office	39,856 4 0	40,182 7 9
7. Mint	9,558 8 9	7,044 13 3
8. General Administration	5,44,935 0 9	6,70,890 2 4
9. Law & Justice	2,69,091 6 11	2,71,145 12 4
10. Registration	2,516 7 9	2,528 0 6
11. Jails	1,53,759 5 6	1,69,263 8 1
12. Police	7,69,108 9 9	7,19,787 1 2
13. Education	5,98,630 10 3	6,23,433 8 6
14. Medical	3,74,579 4 3	3,79,433 9 6
15. Municipality	1,87,059 11 6	1,95,493 1 8
16. Palace	14,81,980 0 6	14,56,393 6 6
17. Military	18,10,871 11 7½	17,28,294 12 0
18. Pensions	3,81,403 12 5	3,78,946 8 3
19. Charity	2,63,411 6 6	2,57,634 5 3
20. Public Works Department	13,71,010 10 11	20,91,594 2 11
21. Mines	37,101 11 6	35,192 0 9
22. Railways	791 3 9	1,965 14 3
23. Irrigation	1,83,815 5 9	1,91,737 2 3
24. Electricity	2,83,137 0 2	2,82,995 7 9
25. Scientific, Industrial & Misc. Works	57,177 13 8	38,299 8 7
26. Government Tribute	4,00,000 0 0	4,00,000 0 0
27. Karkhanejat	6,01,084 8 1½	6,03,715 10 6
28. Rozindars	97,401 8 6	98,874 4 3
29. Vakalats	19,381 15 6	10,687 10 3
30. Miscellaneous	1,99,168 3 9	3,59,069 8 3
TOTAL (SERVICE HEADS) ..	1,12,42,949 6 5	1,21,58,942 1 1
(b) DEBT HEADS		
Investment	7,65,031 4 0	44,91,786 14 1
Deposits	1,72,308 4 6	2,41,628 12 0
Advances	14,91,203 14 5	37,07,209 8 10½
Capital Expenditure	3,40,585 15 8	7,77,728 5 0
TOTAL (DEBT HEADS) ..	27,69,129 6 7	92,18,353 7 11½
TOTAL (SERVICE & DEBT HEADS) ..	1,40,12,078 13 0	2,13,77,295 9 0½
CLOSING BALANCE ..	46,15,736 7 9	26,43,220 13 0
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,86,27,815 4 9	2,40,20,516 6 0½

Statement showing indoor and outdoor patients, operations performed and expenditure incurred in Medical Institutions, during 1934-35.

Number	Name of dispensaries and hospitals	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED		RESULT OF INDOOR PATIENTS					Expenditure	Operations	Remarks
		Out-patients	In-patients	Cured	Relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Re- maining			
1	Amber Dispensary ..	7,274	32	13	16	..	..	3	Rs. 2,081	516	
2	Bandikui ..	10,939	47	25	15	4	3	..	2,031	439	
3	Bairath ..	13,129	48	26	13	8	1	..	2,080	407	
4	Baswa ..	9,979	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,949	311	
5	Central Jail Dispensary, Jaipur ..	..	117	72	22	3	14	6	3,971	159	
6	Chatsu Dispensary ..	9,100	30	25	3	2	..	..	2,492	435	
7	Chomu ..	14,117	35	22	9	1	1	2	2,246	609	
8	Chirawa ..	9,971	25	14	..	11	..	..	2,634	301	
9	Dausa ..	13,549	56	27	19	6	4	..	4,743	689	
✓ 10	Gangapur ..	13,247	26	20	2	2	1	1	2,157	481	
11	Goner ..	2,421	27	24	2	..	..	1	2,158	102	
✓ 12	Hindaun ..	19,470	120	65	32	14	7	2	5,478	920	
13	Itenerating ..	48,683	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	354	
14	Jantar Dispensary, Jaipur ..	25,295	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,462	656	

Statement showing indoor and outdoor patients, operations performed and expenditure incurred in Medical Institutions, during 1934-35—(Concluded).

Number	Name of dispensaries and hospitals	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED		RESULT OF INDOOR PATIENTS					Expenditure	Operations	Remarks
		Out-patients	In-patients	Cured	Relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Re-maining			
15	Jamwa Ramgarh Dispensary	5,128	3	2	1	..	..	..	Rs. 2,133	114	
16	Jhunjhunu "	10,588	70	48	12	9	1	..	5,458	353	
17	Ajit Hospital, Khetri "	29,213	669	473	84	61	24	27	13,611	1,891	
18	Kotputli "	30,427	250	162	32	34	11	11	4,160	1,434	
✓ 19	Khandar "	7,158	1	1	..	..	..	..	1,929	295	
20	Kot Kasim "	11,495	24	14	4	5	1	..	2,651	281	
21	Lalsot "	9,220	29	20	9	..	..	..	1,778	453	
22	Lansdowne Hospital, Jaipur ..	34,469	828	750	12	24	6	36	21,280	393	
23	Transport " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Lunatic Asylum Dispensary, Jaipur ..	..	138	40	9	1	13	73	1,231	97	
✓ 25	Mohwa Dispensary	14,916	32	21	7	4	..	..	2,270	373	
✓ 26	Malarna "	8,832	4	3	..	1	..	..	2,298	284	
27	Malpura "	8,422	30	13	12	2	1	2	2,274	404	
28	Mozamabad "	7,983	4	2	2	..	..	..	2,147	300	

29	Mayo Hospital, Jaipur	..	75,068	5,312	2,567	1,148	1,070	191	336	1,07,030	3,342
30	Moti Kutra Dispensary, Jaipur	..	46,264	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,304	1,370
31	Mandawa " " "	..	9,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	441
32	Newai " " "	..	9,207	12	9	1	2	..	..	2,331	295
33	Nimka Thana " " "	..	11,887	43	33	1	3	4	2	4,699	740
34	Nawalgarh " " "	..	9,381	59	43	1	11	2	2	3,575	857
35	Paota " " "	..	9,460	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,927	502
36	Police Lines Dispensary, Jaipur	..	5,042	116	101	10	..	..	5	2,997	32
37	Puranibasti " " "	..	40,563	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,989	1,383
38	Sawai Madhopur Dispensary	..	13,314	38	31	2	2	3	..	1,989	621
39	Sri Madhopur " " "	..	17,816	49	25	8	12	2	2	2,844	573
40	Trevor Hospital, Sikar	..	26,763	506	345	107	11	21	22	10,515	2,853
41	Sambhar Dispensary	..	16,731	102	70	13	11	4	4	5,869	1,288
42	Sanganer " " "	..	10,127	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,994	336
43	Samodh " " "	..	4,666	4	3	..	1	..	..	1,797	145
44	Toda Rai Singh Dispensary	..	4,377	13	6	2	4	..	1	2,384	403
45	Toda Bhim " " "	..	13,235	11	6	2	1	1	1	2,409	606
46	Uniara " " "	..	10,058	9	6	3	..	..	..	2,707	457
47	Zenana Hospital, Jaipur	..	8,699	1,562	873	368	204	28	89	43,483	339
Other miscellaneous expenditure not included in the above		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90,511	..
TOTAL		..	7,16,163	10,481	6,000	1,983	1,524	346	628	3,99,276	20,435

APPENDIX XL.

Expenditure on Education.

Head of expenditure	Years	Officials	Clerks	Menials	Allowances	Travelling allowan- ces	Contingencies	Laboratory	Library and Fur- niture	Scholarships and Prizes	Examination charges	Games	Miscellaneous	Non-recurring	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection	{ 1933-34	35,589	11,100	2,681	1,200	6,788	2,344	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	60,502
	{ 1934-35	35,886	11,722	2,751	2,040	6,726	2,596	..	..	..	..	..	..	474	62,195
Maharaja's College	{ 1933-34	66,581	3,140	3,569	1,200	..	924	3,793	2,276	1,180	..	..	4,290	7,691	94,644
	{ 1934-35	73,041	3,409	3,701	1,228	..	1,162	4,500	2,300	1,892	..	..	8,337	3,103	1,02,673
High & Middle Schools ..	{ 1933-34	73,260	2,884	4,408	2,744	..	1,267	487	976	486	..	..	784	581	87,877
	{ 1934-35	64,181	1,974	3,707	1,211	..	1,060	424	943	750	..	..	801	900	75,951
Sanskrit College & School	{ 1933-34	22,305	676	856	180	100	462	900	150	2,040	..	..	135	100	27,884
	{ 1934-35	23,097	696	856	180	99	375	900	150	1,807	..	75	302	500	29,017
Girls' Schools ..	{ 1933-34	24,175	1,102	3,004	1,030	..	2,195	..	334	3,235	..	..	2,019	4,146	41,240
	{ 1934-35	27,643	1,179	3,391	1,170	..	2,729	..	1,162	3,654	..	100	991	300	42,319
District Schools ..	{ 1933-34	1,37,332	..	2,092	..	..	4,564	..	11,840	1,260	..	1,712	3,755	2,200	1,64,795
	{ 1934-35	1,43,457	..	2,101	..	..	5,550	..	11,258	560	..	1,795	3,587	2,157	1,70,426

Training & Normal Schools	{ 1933-34	9,188	416	773	60	..	609	..	..	10,823	..	200	947	23,046
	{ 1934-35	11,897	687	1,188	160	..	834	..	..	11,197	..	1,171	1,926	29,080
Maharaja's School of Arts and Crafts..	{ 1933-34	8,171	10,114	1,302	120	..	2,231	..	100	1,218	..	724	443	24,723
	{ 1934-35	8,100	10,718	1,382	120	..	2,269	..	100	1,751	..	834	..	25,836
Aid to Pathshalas ..	{ 1933-34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,639	..	20,639
	{ 1934-35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,410	..	21,410
Miscellaneous ..	{ 1933-34	2,471	540	216	..	..	..	..	..	5,951	9,367	3,000	793	24,830
	{ 1934-35	3,855	540	216	..	..	..	..	..	6,307	9,797	3,529	184	26,595
Man Nobles' school, Goner ..	{ 1933-34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ 1934-35	10,420	1,431	904	1,372	..	220	..	246	3,411	..	797	1,783	20,984
GRAND TOTAL ..	{ 1933-34	5,79,072	30,302	18,881	6,534	6,888	14,596	5,180	15,676	26,193	9,367	35,546	17,703	5,70,182
	{ 1934-35	4,01,877	32,356	20,377	7,481	6,825	16,795	5,824	16,159	31,329	9,797	41,759	11,307	6,06,485

APPENDIX XLI.
Colleges and Schools in the Jaipur State.

Class of Institutions	Year	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS						PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS				Total number of institutions	Total number of scholars on roll at the end of the year	Remarks		
		Under State Management			Under Private Management			Number of Institutions	Number of pupils on roll at the end of the year	Average number on roll at the end of the year	Average daily attendance					
		No. of Institutions	Number of pupils on roll at the end of the year.	Average number on roll at the end of the year	Average daily attendance	Number of Institutions	No. of pupils on roll at the end of the year								Average number on roll at the end of the year	Average daily attendance
Arts College ..	{ 1933-34 1934-35 }	1 1	476 471	454 450	378 375	1 1	133 126	122 120	105 104	..	..	2 2	609 597	
Sanskrit Colleges and Schools ..	{ 1933-34 1934-35 }	1 1	416 437	387 403	277 304	6 6	366 408	329 336	311 303	..	..	7 7	782 845	
Secondary Schools: Anglo-Vernacular ..	{ 1933-34 1934-35 }	7 7	2,010 2,071	1,914 1,964	1,707 1,808	29 30	7,306 7,336	7,046 7,159	5,813 6,012	..	..	36 37	9,316 9,407	
Secondary Schools Vernacular ..	{ 1933-34 1934-35 }	25 26	4,543 4,851	4,295 4,477	3,340 3,553	4 5	454 528	442 511	357 458	..	..	29 31	4,997 5,379	
Secondary Schools for Girls ..	{ 1933-34 1934-35 }	1 1	274 263	252 247	225 219	10 10	1,131 1,116	1,098 1,142	732 666	..	..	11 11	1,405 1,379	
Sanskrit Pathshalas ..	{ 1933-34 1934-35 }	1 1	18 19	16 18	16 15	65 73	1,567 1,731	1,551 1,095	1,317 1,106	..	..	66 74	1,585 1,750	
A. V. Primary Schools: for Boys ..	{ 1933-34 1934-35 }	1 2	124 292	162 256	135 187	47 44	4,191 4,014	4,113 3,994	3,223 3,161	..	..	48 46	4,315 4,306	
Vern. Primary Schools: for Boys ..	{ 1933-34 1934-35 }	185 196	10,187 11,104	9,730 9,880	8,355 8,196	184 175	6,475 6,291	6,243 5,690	5,050 4,925	..	..	369 371	16,662 19,395	

Vern. Primary Schools: For Girls ..	{ 1933-34 1934-35 }	16 18	570 663	617 661	428 473	29 27	1,508 1,523	1,315 1,346	1,064 1,136	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	45 45	2,078 2,186
Night Schools ..	{ 1933-34 1934-35 }	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	5 ..
Technical Schools ..	{ 1933-34 1934-35 }	1 1	274 275	216 402	222 212	3 3	122 107	118 97	109 82	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 4	396 382
Training Schools for Boys	{ 1933-34 1934-35 }	2 3	71 109	72 110	65 106	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 3	71 109
Training Schools for Girls ..	{ 1933-34 1934-35 }	1 1	11 15	10 9	9 9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	11 15
Indigenous Schools : Advanced ..	{ 1933-34 1934-35 }	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	185 158	6,482 5,213	6,144 4,913	5,447 4,624	185 158	6,482 5,213
Indigenous Schools : Elementary ..	{ 1933-34 1934-35 }	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	165 168	3,287 3,672	2,616 3,304	2,337 3,022	165 168	3,287 3,672
TOTAL ..	{ 1933-34 1934-35 }	242 258	18,974 20,570	18,125 18,877	15,157 15,457	379 374	23,258 23,180	22,382 21,490	18,086 17,953	350 326	9,769 8,885	8,760 8,217	7,784 7,646	971 958	52,001 52,635

(Vide Chapter XI)

APPENDIX XLII.

Minor Karkhanas and Beras.

Serial number	Name of Bera	1933-34		1934-35	
		Expenditure	Posts	Expenditure	Posts
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1.	Bera Arabian	2,413 8 0	28	2,413 8 0	28
2.	„ Shagird Pesha	34,593 6 0	306	34,593 6 0	306
3.	„ Purbiyan	14,314 15 0	153	13,745 2 3	153
4.	„ Khawas Chelan	41,618 8 0	325	41,357 11 3	325
5.	„ Naqarchian	4,007 13 6	37	4,060 2 0	37
6.	„ Khyal Khana	1,544 15 0	4	1,518 12 9	4
7.	„ Gunijan Khana	23,562 13 0	88	25,552 6 3	85
8.	„ Sileh Khana	4,595 2 3	26	4,881 9 3	25
9.	„ Rath Khana	15,086 10 6	58	14,993 8 3	58
10.	„ Pothi Khana	3,923 14 0	31	4,134 11 0	28
11.	„ Palki Khana	3,757 5 3	39	3,638 10 3	39

